The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. III. NO. 60 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1915 12th March	Egypt	8000	---	---
20th "	Kashgar (a)	9000	---	---
27th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
3rd April	Arabia	8000	---	---
7th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
17th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	---	---
24th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May	Persia	8000	---	---

(a) Will not carry passengers from Bombay.

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure.
Tsuruga Maru	T Terada	8786	10th March	23rd March
Izuma Maru	S. Fukui	2987	20th March	31st March
KanagawaMaru	E. Tazawa	6238	29th March	10th April

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Insurance Agents.
"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY
Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic"

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber loosing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Paris	9239	20th March	22nd March
City of Cairo	7700	10th April	12th April
City of Calcutta	7636	....	5th May
City of Poona	7474	12th May	---
City of Birmingham	7497	5th June	---

FARES	1st class Single.	1st class Returns	2nd class "Single"	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London viaMarseilles	658	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	463	704
London viaMarseilles out from Liverpool	---	999	---	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien	Tiehling
Hong Kong	(Mukden)	Tientain
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S A.)	New York	Tsingtau
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels	Tons	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes.
"LHASA,"	2,184,	Friday 12th	March	Direct
"LINGA,"	2,185,	Monday, 15th	March	¶ P. B., D. & C. M.
"CHAKLA,"	3,065,	Thursday, 18th	March	§C. M.

¶ Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.
§Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "CHAKLA," 3,065 tons, on Thursday 18th March via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHAKDARA," 3,035 tons on 18th Mar. calling at Verawal and Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, about 18th March calling at Porebunder Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.
11th March, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Olympia"	5124	J.L.Henderson	8th March 1915
S.S. "Scindia"	5106	Wm. Kelso	26th March 1915
S.S. "Elysia"	6368	J. Kinnaird	9th April 1915
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 10th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	.....	23rd May 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	412	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	934
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	658	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,421
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	....

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric...fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA.
BOMBAY AND POONA,
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments,
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA.
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd
(SCOTLAND)
B. O C. LUBRICATING OILS.
B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX.
BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street
P. O. Box 2031 Telephone Nos: 102 & 1439

WATCH REPAIRING
PAR EXCELLENCE

BRICKLEHURST MANOR;
STONEGATE,
November 11th, 1914.

DEAR SIRS,

In March last one of your watch-makers regulated my..... watch, and in common fairness to him I think he should know that he has done an extraordinary piece of work. I set my watch to Greenwich time at.....in the Strand on May 4th, and this day November 11th it was 25 seconds slow. I would not say that the watch was out even to this small amount, as I have noticed that when the standard clock differs from my watch they generally come into agreement without the latter being altered. Anyhow, allowing that the watch has lost 25 seconds in six months, I think timekeeping to within a minute a year is almost incredible.

Yours faithfully,

The original of this letter and the signature of the author (a well-known high official of Bombay now retired) may be seen at our establishment when required during business hours.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital	Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital	Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital	Paid Up	Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve	Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Nawera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH
Acting Manager.
Post Box 121.

Zymole Trokeys will stop that hacking cough and restore your voice to its natural tone. They are the greatest throat relief on the market E-16

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p. m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

MADAME GRINDLAY & SON, Plumassiers, Dry Cleaners and Dyers, 8, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Orders also received at Madams Semioh's Milliners, opposite Hotel Majestic, Bombay. 2590

ENLARGEMENT for only Rs. 2. Work guaranteed. Price for order in advance. Wanted agents everywhere. Liberal commission.
THE PHOTO ENLARGING CO.,
5692 Mehsana.

D. C. BOTTLEWALA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 5478.

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED.—GOOD SHORTHAND TYPIST and BOOK KEEPER. Apply with copies of testimonials to the chief agent, E. DAFFERN AND CO., P. O. Box 127, Bombay. 5676

SALESMAN WANTED.—MANCHESTER GOODS, PRINTS AND FANCIES. An experienced and energetic salesman required. State age, former experience, and salary required. Apply to Box No. 181, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5665

NURSES:—Fully trained, required for the Nasik Civil Hospital, Nursing Association. Pay Rs. 75, Board, washing and Unifrom allowance and quarters, servants, light and fuel free.
Apply before the 20th March, 1915, also stating age, Nationality to THE CIVIL SURGEON, Nasik. 3129

WANTED appointment by Hindu youth as ACCOUNTANT, CASHIER, BOOK-KEEPER, CORRESPONDENT TYPIST. Have acquired Bank and Mercantile House experience. Write stating salary offered and place of appointment to AMIN and COMPANY, Sinar. (Baroda.). 5651

WANTED.—A Native Officer of a Cavalry Regiment to supervise polo pony stables and training of polo ponies, and to play polo. Veterinary experience a recommendation.
Salary Rs. 70 p.m. with free quarters.—Application by letter only, with copies of testimonials and statement of qualifications to the SUPERINTENDENT of STABLES, Faridkot. 3128

WANTED as a temporary measure for the District Board, Hissar, a fully qualified District Engineer, young, of good physique and capable of touring. The tenure of appointment will be the duration of the war. Pay Rs. 250-20-350 plus house rent. Rs. 30. Municipal and other allowances Rs. 70, and 2nd class travelling allowance under the Civil Service Regulations. Copies of testimonials and medical certificates required.
Apply to CHAIRMAN, DISTRICT BOARD, Hissar. 3127

TWO EUROPEAN ASSISTANT MASTERS WANTED.—Wanted from April, at LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, Lucknow, a EUROPEAN ASSISTANT MASTER to teach Junior Classes. Salary Rs. 150-10-200 per month with free quarters and benefit Bonus Schemo.
Also, a temporary European Assistant Master to teach Junior Classes. Salary Rs. 150.
Preference will be given to trained teachers. Apply by letters stating age, qualifications, etc., to:—
THE PRINCIPAL,
La Martiniere College,
5700 Lucknow.

WANTED by the Kurla Municipality in Thana District, TEACHERS to work as HEAD MASTER and his assistants.
None but graduates, under-graduates and matrics need apply.
1. HEAD MASTER pay Rs. 40 plus Rs. 5 house allowance.
2. ASSISTANTS each on pay Rs. 25 plus Rs. 5 house allowance.
Copies of testimonials should accompany the applications which should reach the undersigned on or before the 20th March, 1915.
(Sd.) J. C. SIMEN,
Chairman, S. C. Kurla.
5689 Municipality.

WANTED.

WANTED—for a first class Life Insurance Company with Head Office in Bombay Chief Agents for North and South Canara. Apply stating terms Box No. 186 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5699

WANTED European Bridge Foreman or Erector, experienced in steam loco crane work, State experience and salary required.—Apply Messrs. BRAITHWAITE & KIRK, 8, Clive Street, E2, Calcutta. 3126

A QUIET FAMILY living at the Apollo Bunder have a comfortable room to spare with board for a quiet gentleman. Separate entrance. Verandah and bath. Electric lights and fans. Apply No. 182 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5677

WANTED a TEACHER for the ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM HIGH SCHOOL Bombay Must be a graduate or trained and able to teach Persian also to Matric Classes. Pay Rs. 60, with prospects. Apply before 26th March. to M. A. ZAHIDIE, Principal. 5643

WANTED.—CHIEF AGENTS in Karachi Ahmedabad, Goa, etc., to represent Tom Victor and Co., in their Teas, Coffees, Cigars, Jams, Condiments, Ccoa, Arrowroot, Snuff, Ham, Bacon, Sausages, and Cajunuts. Apply to TOM VICTOR AND CO., Mangalore, South India. Bombay Agents, C. E. BROWNSON AND CO., House No. 6, Cheria, Thanna. 5637

WANTED at once a TEACHER for a local High School, competent to teach Gujarati to School Final Candidates One capable of handling other subjects also, preferred. Apply stating qualifications and terms to Box No. 180, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5663

WANTED.—English knowing and energetic persons to work for a well-known LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Liberal terms to good workers. Only experienced persons need apply stating previous experience and business capacity to Box No. 185 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5695

B. B. & C.I. RAILWAY (INCORPORATED in ENGLAND by SPECIAL ACT of PARLIAMENT).—Wanted—An EXPERIENCED DRAFTSMAN ready to work anywhere on the Company's System on a starting pay of Rs. 50 p. m. Preference will be given to a man who has served in a Railway Engineer's Office. Apply by letter with copies of testimonials to—
THE CHIEF ENGINEER,
5674 B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

MEHTA AUCTIONER, reputed for profitable sales of landed properties.

FOR SALE or LEASE land for industrial and other purposes in Bombay and Thana District, five to ten acres. Apply to Box No. 84, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5688

FOR SALE or LEASE sixteen hundred acres land in Thana District suitable for cocoanut, rice or salt production. Apply to Box No. 184, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5688

FOR SALE.—At BORIVLI, opposite Poinsur village. Six acres ground with Mango Garden and Well. Apply to Box No. 13, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5670

FOR SALE.—Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to dispose off their furniture in lot will find it to their advantage to apply to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 5612

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE PIANO in good condition. Cost Rs. 650. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, Bombay. 8090

FOR SALE—A DISTILLER and GLOVE CLEANING MACHINE in perfect working order, practically new. Reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Road, Byculla Bombay. 8091

TO BE LET.

TO LET—From 16th March. A terrace Room with Bathroom E. L. & F. Apply to Box No. 512 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3049

KHANDALLA.—Furnished close to railway station to let, "LILY COTTAGE" and Dr. GOMES' VILLA Andehri. Apply Mrs. GOMES, Mahomedi Mahal, Bombay. 5696

TO BE LET—On Pedder Road, NAROTAMDAS MANSION, belonging to the estate of the late Sir Hurkisondas Narotamdas, Kt. For Rent etc. apply to NAGINDAS P. MEHTA, 18, Church Gate Street, Fort. 5598

TO LET.—Until 31st May, 1915. On Frere Road, near the Disinfection Shed, a corrugated iron shed measuring 48 by 70 ft. the property of the Pilgrim Department suitable for the Storage of goods. Rent Rs. 65 per month. Apply, ADDITIONAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER of POLICE, Head Police Office, Crawford Market.
(Sd.) G. S. WILSON,
Dy. Commissioner of Police.
Dated, 4th March, 1915. 5692

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re.—Estate of NARANDAS RATTONSEY Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts and liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed NARANDAS RATTONSEY of Bombay Bhatia, Hindu Inhabitant a widower unemployed who died at Bombay on or about the 22nd day of June, 1913, and Letters of Administration of whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay was granted on the 9th day of April 1914 to Vithaldas Vasanji Terajani the duly constituted attorney of Tha(kar) Gopalji Valji and Tha(kar) Khimji Kalyanji two of the first cousins and next-of-kin of the said deceased, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Vithaldas Vasanji Jerajani at the office of Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chhotubhai at Esplanade Road, Bombay, his attorneys within one calender month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Vithaldas Vasanji Jerajani will hand over the assets to the person entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.
Dated this 2nd day of March 1914.
MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI.
Attorneys for Vithaldas Vasanji Jerajani.
5614

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY (formerly known as NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY) deceased late of Bombay who died at Tardeo Castle, Bombay, on or about the Seventh day of February, 1914, and the Probate of whose Will with a Codicil thereto was granted on the 22nd day of February, 1915, to RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq., of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executor at his Office in Alice Buildings Hornby Road, Bombay within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said executor will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.
Dated the 11th day of March, 1915.
CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE
Attorneys for the Executor of the last Will and Codicil of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy deceased.
5687

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF ROSE GRACIAS... Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed ROSE GRACIAS, deceased, who died at Bandra in the Thana District on or about the 21st day of November, 1914, and the Probate of whose Will having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay, was granted on the 16th day of February, 1915, to William Francis Rowe and Thomas Rowe both of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said executors at the office of their attorneys Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.
Bombay, Dated this 22nd day of February 1915.
(Sd.) DAPHTARY, FERREIRA & DIVAN,
5508 Executors' Attorneys.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. JINSEN MARU having arrived on the 10th instant, from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-singnature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the Survey. The BILLS for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE UNDRILLED WHITE JIVAN SEED PEARLS.

Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 11th March, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.)
By order of Messrs. Raichand Motichand and Co., Jewellers and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bhaichand Javerchand and Co., Jewellers.
I Lot undrilled jivan seed pearls weighing about 160 chows (about 3016 cts.)
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th March, 1915.

Regularity of the bowels is necessary to good health. Their function is to remove refuse and poisonous substances from the system. Kasagra is an ideal laxative tonic and cures bowel torpidity. D-16

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE VALUABLE PROPERTY OF THE INSOLVENT, AT DE LISLE ROAD.
In the High Court of Bombay.
In Insolvency, Suit No. 668 of 1913.
Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Tyebally Esmailji Esufbhoy, an Insolvent, and pursuant to the order made in this matter on the 15th day of February, 1915, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of March, 1915, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), the following property of the said insolvent, on the premises:—
PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenements, fixtures, dwelling houses and premises, erected and standing thereon containing by estimation 28,957 square yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being on the West side of De Lisle Road, in Registration District and Island of Bombay, which said piece of land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 687, 718, 726, New No. 12676, New Survey Nos. 1-2711, 1-12712, 2-3-2724, and assessed under "G" Ward Nos. 2238, 2239, and 2352, Street Nos. 284-1-179, De Lisle Road, and bounded on the North by land of Jayantibai, widow of Jagonnath Atmaram, and Government land, on the East by De Lisle Road, on the South by land of Rustomji Ardeshir Wadia, and Government land, and on the West by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, subject to and with the benefit of a lease whereby the said premises are demised for a term which will expire in 1976 at the monthly rent of Rs. 200, the tenants paying rates and taxes.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the said Official Assignee, at their Office, at the Old Secretariat, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 149 BAGS OF RICE VERY SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

Under instructions from the Insurance Office, concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 13th March, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at No. 1 Shed, Victoria Docks.
149 bags of Rice, very slightly damaged by sea water, marked N. M. arrived from Singapore per s. s. "Daisai Maru."
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th March, 1915.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT TELLI MOHOLLA OR SHAIK BURAN COMMODIN STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Attorneys for Dr. Cowasji Edulji Dadachanji and others, Transferees of an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 12th January, 1908, and on account and at the risk of Ghanchi Ahmed Rassool, the Mortgagor, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., auctioneers will, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of March, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following landed property, viz.:—
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Shaik Buran Commodin Street outside the Fort in the Registration sub-district of Bombay registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1653-1654 New No. 8779 Old Survey Nos. 2266-2265 and New Survey No.. 3732 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 57 Street Nos. 51, 53, 55 containing by admeasurement 136 Square Yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by a sweepers passage on the West by the said Shaik Buran Commodin Street on the North by the property of Haji Alaodin Jitaker and on the South by the house of Shaik Ebrahim Jolekar which premises are comprised in the said Indenture of Mortgage of 12th January 1908 and made between the said Ghanchi Ahmed Rassool of the one part and Furdoonji Aderji Madan of the other part.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Kanga and Sayani Solicitors for the said Transferees at their office in Alice Buildings on Hornby Road Fort or to the undersigned.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th March, 1915.

Do you enjoy your sleep attack your work with vigor? No? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract invigorates, feeds tired nerves and makes life worth living. B-19.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 53 BUNDLES TOBACCO.

In accordance with section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, as from time to time amended, and under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 15th March, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Alexandra Dock, Transit Shed No. 7, Second Floor, the following uncleared cargo of the Prize Vessel "E. F. Ferdinand":—
53 bundles tobacco.
The above goods will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots, being knocked down.
MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th March, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH
Charni Road
TO-NIGHT
MYSTERIOUS COUNT
Being No. 2 Exploit of
ROCAMBOLE
Also a New Addition
Colonel HEEZALIAR
The Great Little Explorer
Third and last Part of
CEAN BATTLEFIELD
AND
PATHE'S GAZETTE
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS
and ROYAL MENAGERIE.
TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
AT 9-30 p. m.
LOCATION NEAR CHARNI ROAD STATION.
AFTER AN ABSENCE OF FOUR YEARS
HARMSTON'S CIRCUS
RETURNS TO BOMBAY.
Bigger, Better, Brighter than ever.
'HARMSTON'
THE APEX
THE CRUX
THE ACME
THE ALPHA OMEGA
OF ALL THAT STANDS FOR PERFECTION IN THE CIRCUS WORLD.
A GRAND ARRAY OF TALENT
Secured from every Quarter of the Globe—presenting a
Programme never before attempted in the East.
OUR MENAGERIE CONSISTS OF
Performing Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Bears, Leopards, Emu, Baboons, Monkeys, Dogs, Etc.
SEE
OUR BEAUTIFUL ARAB STALLIONS & PERFORMING PONIES.
First Matinee Saturday Afternoon March 13
DOORS OPEN 3, COMMENCE 4 p.m.
Children Half Price to Matinees only.
Booking at Circus tent daily between the hours of 9 and 12 and 4 and 6 p.m.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Full Box, 6 Seats	Rs.	20
Single Seat Box	"	4
First Chairs	"	3
Second Chairs	"	2
Stalls	"	1
Gallery (Indians only)	As.	8

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, half price to the Stalls and Second Chairs.
W. HARMSTON, Proprietor
R. ALTON & W. SYMONS, Agents.

SKATING RINK
DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL
Tuesday, 16th March
GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ALEXANDRA GIRLS' INSTITUTION
PERFORMANCE.
Under the distinguished Patronage of
Their Excellencies Lord & Lady WILLINGDON
The Pupils of the Alexandra Girls' Institution
will give
A GRAND VARIETY PERFORMANCE
In aid of the WOMEN'S BRANCH
BOMBAY WAR RELIEF FUND
AT THE
EMPIRE THEATRE
Bastion Road, Fort,
On Friday, the 26th March 1915
at 5-15 p. m. (S. T.)
The Programme will consist of National Anthems of the Allies, a cantata in costumes, Action Songs, Musical Drill, Guzarati Play, Recitations, Garbe, Tableaux
&c. &c.
Plan and Reserved Tickets at
Messrs S. ROSE & Co.
Stalls, Reserved Seats at Rs. 4 & Rs. 3
Dress Circle do .. ,, 3 & Rs. 2
Rest of the House at Re. 1 & 8 annas
No Halt Prices.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £562,500
Reserve Fund £465,000
Head Office: Grace Church Street, London E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hongkong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China
Taiping F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER.
Agent.
Post Box No. 34.

Digitized with financial support from the Government of Maharashtra.
on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
GRAND GALA NIGHT
Another Red Letter Day for Bombay.

TO-NIGHT! At 6-30 & 10 p. m. **TO-NIGHT!!**

A BRILLIANT PANTOMIME WHICH WILL ECLIPSE ALL PREVIOUS PRODUCTIONS.

DICK WITTINGTON AND HIS CAT

In two acts and seven scenes, extremely funny, not a dull moment from start to the finish.

ACT I.

SCENE—1. Fitz Worm's Emporium in olde Cheapside
2. On the road to Highgate Hill
3. Highgate Hill

ACT II.

SCENE—1. On the way to the Docks
2. The Sultan's Palace at Morocco
3. On the way from the Docks
4. The Guild Hall

CAST.

IMMORTALS.

King Rat.....LEW MARKS
Fairy Bow-Bell.....LITTLE MONA

MORTALS.

Dick Whittington .....NORAH MOORE.
Alderman Fitzworm .....LEW MARKS.
Alice Fitzworm.....LITTLE MONA.
Idle Jack.....TOM CHAMPION.
Sultan of Morocco .....LEW MARKS.
Billy the Cat.....TOM CHAMPION.

AND

Sarah the Cook .....MAY SHERRARD.

AUGMENTED BY NEW CINEMA QUITE THE

PICK OF THE PICTURE WORLD.

See Special Advt. For Saturday Night.

PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

Our Great Exclusive of Season 1915.
TO-NIGHT!

DANIEL FROHMAN Presents The Celebrated Film Favourite

MARY PICKFORD

in

A Tragic Epic.

6,000 Feet. **"HEARTS ADRIFT"** In 4 Parts.

A Drama of Tangled Lives interwoven with the Mist of the Sea.

MARY PICKFORD is everybody's favourite.
MARY PICKFORD is an excellent "Star" Actress of U. S. A.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
3 Shows Nightly at 6-45, 8-30 & 10-15.
Charni Road. Tel. No. 1271.

HIGH CLASS INDEPENDENT
ELECTRIC TORCHES

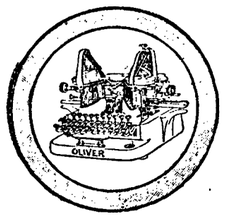
"A friend in need is a friend indeed". Our Electric Torches are loyal friends. Various sizes and qualities in stock.
SEND FOR LIST.

A. P. MANNIN, Esquire, Superintendent Telegraph Engineering, says:—"I am perfectly satisfied with the Electric Torch I bought from you some time back."

EASTERN ELECTRIC & TRADING COMPANY;
KARACHI.
Largest house in India for Independent Electric Lights.
WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

OLIVER TYPEWRITERS

Unequalled for
STRENGTH & DURABILITY
Ask to see the latest
"PRINTYPE"



Sole Agents:
W. H. THORNS & Co.,
369-371, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of March, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total in Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st. Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	5.57	—4.51
Do. (9th)	66.1	50.0	82	..	0.40	—3 7
Jask	81.4	66.6	67	..		
Muskat	..	..	..	..	3.17	0.29
Do. (9th)	83.4	71.4	76	..		
PUNJAB—						
Multan	76.8	55.5	86	..	0.32	—0.99
Rawalpindi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lahore	71.2	58.2	88	0.10	3.17	0.89
Hissar	79.2	52.5	90	0.10	2.57	..
Ambala	82.7	57.7	87	0.03	3.79	—1.17
Delhi	80.0	60.2	93	0.16	7.82	5 31
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	84.2	63.0	76	1.36	5.65	4.23
Mainpuri	83.0	62.0	83	0.54	2.71	0.69
Jhansi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cawnpore	83.4	62.1	85	0.33	2.55	0.69
Allahabad	89.8	64.0	72	0.04	3.62	1.58
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	85.7	62.8	87	0.07	0.67	—0.32
Karachi	79.1	66.6	88	..	0.66	—0.66
Ajmer	89.0	61.1	83	..	2.64	1.44
Jalpore	91.5	61.1	85	..	2.14	0.84
Kotah	85.8	63.4	79	0.02	5.41	4.55
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	85.0	67.2	83	..	1.34	0.89
Dwarka	80.3	72.3	71	..	0.46	—0.22
Veraval	80.0	68.0	75	..	0.68	0.23
Rajkot	89.4	60.3	74	..	0.41	—0.06
Bhavnagar Para	89.4	65.8	81	..	0.06	—0.45
Surat	86.9	65.0	85	..	0.79	0.46
Ahmedabad	89.5	65.5	77	..	0	—0.38
Deesa	89.1	63.7	84	..	0.81	0.30
Neemuch	85.2	62.2	60	..	4.09	3.34
Indore	89.1	61.2	58	..	2.18	1.28
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88.1	64.5	92	0.66	3.18	0.86
Saugor	83.6	61.0	94	1.14	3.37	1.32
Hoshangabad	90.2	64.4	94	1.15	4.52	2.86
Khandwa	92.1	68.7	79	0.10	3.11	2.02
Akola	88.2	67.8	70	..	4.65	2.80
Amraoti	89.3	65.8	71	0.05	4.06	2.15
Nagpur	88.6	64.8	73	..	4.75	2.54
Chanda	90.5	67.0	65	..	5.38	3.24
Raipur	92.2	69.8	61	..	2.47	0.68
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.1	71.3	77	..	1.12	0.55
Ratnagiri	86.7	71.3	72	..	0.54	—0.16
Mormugao	87.1	74.5	83	..	1.58	0.39
Karwar	88.7	69.4	81	..	5.70	3.77
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.4	62.3	69	..	4.62	3.78
Ahmednagar	88.2	62.9	67	0.02	2.81	1.48
Poona	92.8	63.1	63	..	0.65	—0.47
Sholapur	93.8	69.2	48	..	6.67	5.69
Bijapur	95.4	66.8	42	..	5.45	4.07
Belgaum	89.8	62.0	61	..	4.93	2.99
Ahmedabad	87.2	66.0	62	..	4.27	3.02
Nizamabad (Indur)	92.9	72.8	41	..	4 26	2.72
Hyderabad	88.9	68.1	56	..	3.70	1.90
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	89.4	74.9	71	..	3.61	0.28
Calicut	90.0	77.1	81	..	9.34	2.77
Cochin	91.6	78.5	78	..	19.81	10.24
Colombo	91.2	72.6	98	0.54	25.60	1.00
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.3	68.2	79	..	5.66	—1.00
Bellary	96.0	70.5	45	..	4.17	1.82
Cuddapah	94.8	71.4	64	..	0.37	4.56
Madras	87.7	69.1	81	..	24.24	4.68
Bangalore	86.7	60.8	44	..	3.48	—0.35
Coimbatore	92.1	67.1	72	..	7.52	2.14
Trichinopoly	93.7	71.1	74	..	7.08	—1.86
Negapatam	86.8	72.5	67	..	22.07	—7.11

The European Association of Calcutta publishes a letter they have addressed to the Bengal Government reporting against the establishment of the proposed City Civil court for Calcutta.

The Revised Financial Statement for Bengal for 1915-16 will be presented at a meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council on Saturday next.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 10.

The disturbance in north-west India persists and has been intensified by the appearance of fresh depression over Baluchistan. The weather in consequence is unsettled over north-east and Central India. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Punjab, Central India east and the west of the Central Provinces; local in the United Provinces, Kashmir and Baluchistan.

The chief amounts are:—Murree three inches, Simla three-quarters, Punjab two, Agra one and a half, Hoshangabad and Saugor one.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall eastwards into Bihar and Orissa.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 10th March 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—No telegram has been received from Rawalpindi. Rainfall has been nearly general though light in the north and the east Punjab; Lahore and Hissar have had 0.10" each and Delhi 0.16". Skies are lightly clouded in the south-west Punjab and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is generally in defect; night temperature is in excess at Lahore and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—No telegram has been received from Jhansi. Rainfall has been nearly general; Agra has had 1.36", Mainpuri 0.54" and Cawnpore 0.33". Skies are moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Night temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is in considerable excess. Day temperature is generally in defect in Rajputana; night temperature is in excess in upper Sind at most stations in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect in Gujarat and at Bhuj and Veraval; night temperature is in excess in Central India West and at Bhuj, Dwarka and Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the northern half of the division; Jubbulpore has had 0.66", Saugor 1.14", Hoshangabad 1.05" and Khandwa 0.10". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature has risen and is now in excess at night at some stations but is still in defect except in the extreme eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is generally in defect; night temperature is above normal in north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Conditions are disturbed in Baluchistan and to the north of latitude 20 deg. N. in India. Rainfall has been nearly general in the north and the east Punjab, the United Provinces and the northern half of the Central Provinces but has been insignificant in Rajputana and the Bombay Deccan.

Fairly general rain is likely in Rajputana and local rain in the Punjab, the United and the Central Provinces and Central India West and some showers in Gujarat, Kathiawar and Sind. A few showers are possible in the north Bombay Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay, Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., Standard Time on the 10th March, 1915, was 30.175 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneriod for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA;
Bombay, 9th March 1915

Means of observations, taken at 5. a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ...	29.997	Inches
Temperature of Air	77.7	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.0	"
Dew Point	67 9	"
Relative humidity of Air.....	0.723	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy —10	3.2	"
Maximum temperature of Air	84.1	"
Minimum do. do.	73.3	"
General direction of Wind from mid-night to midnight, NNE,N,NNE,NW,WNW,NW,NNW.		
movement of Wind from one night to midnight	172	Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Still.
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in
W	10	m 5 51	23 10	10	m 1 6	21 9
		8 15a	26 0		0 25a	18 0
TH.	11	m 7 47	23 11	11	m 2 41	20 9
		9 10a	26 11		2 5a	17 11
F.	12	m 9 9	24 10	12	m 3 32	19 6
		9 54	27 8		3 10a	17 5
S.	13	m 10 5	25 11	13	m 4 12	18 5
		10 39a	28 2		4 0a	17 0
SU.	14	m 10 47	26 11	14	m 4 46	17 4
		11 11a	28 5		4 40a	16 9
M	15	m 11 25	27 7	15	m 5 16	16 7
		11 40a	28 5		5 15a	16 9
TU.	16	0 0a	27 11	16	m 5 44	16 1
					5 47a	17 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	Sunrise	Sunset
10 (Wednesday)	6h. 52m.	6h. 48m
11 (Thursday)	6h. 51m.	6h. 48m
12 (Friday)	6h. 50 m.	6h. 48m
13 (Saturday)	6h. 49m.	6h. 48m
14 (Sunday)	6h. 49m.	6h. 49m
15 (Monday)	6h. 48m.	6h. 49m
16 (Tuesday)	6h. 47m	6h. 49m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon 1915, March :16th 1h. 12·3m. a.m.; First quarter 24th, 4h. 18.0 a.m Last quarter 1915 April 7th, 1h. 4.24m. a.m.; New Moon 14th, 5h. 5.7m. p.m.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity by the system a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 6/-.
MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 10

Irishmere	Leach	Calcutta Feb. 26.
Lhasa	King	Karachi March 3,
Jinsen Maru	Terada	Kobe Feb. 9.
Kandy	Brigg	Rangoon Feb 22.
Kentung	Rowlings	Rangoon Feb. 23.

DEPARTURES.

March 10

Baron Cawder	Caskie	Manila.
Porto de Sawna	Taulongo	Genca.
Oriental	Valentine	Shanghai.

The following vessels received their Port clearance yesterday.

Steamer	Oriental	for	Shanghai
,,	City of Paris	for	Marseilles, etc.
,,	Karonga	for	Calcutta, etc.
,,	Kincraig	for	Calcutta
,,	Baroda	for	P. Gulf Ports
,,	Kasara	for	Busreh
,,	Queen Amelie	for	Calcutta

The following vessels entered the docks for loading.

Steamer	Zayani	for	Genca, etc.
,,	Sbewdagon	for	Rangoon

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived here yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers on board.

S. S. Irishmere:—The steamer Irishmere, 2,340 tons, Captain R. J. Leach, arrived yesterday from Calcutta, which port she left on the 26th ultimo, with a cargo of coal on board.

S. S. Jinsen Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Jinsen Maru, 2,346 tons, Captain T. Terada, arrived here yesterday from Kobe, which port she left on the 9th ultimo and called at Moji, Hongkong and other ports, with matches, betelnuts, sugar and general cargo on board and passengers.

S. S. Oriental:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental 3,085 tons, Captain A. H. Valentine, sailed yesterday for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Queen Amelie:—The steamer Queen Amelie, 2,782 tons, Captain R. Mackey, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

S. S. Baroda:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Baroda, 963 tons, Captain A. Horscroft, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi, with specie and the same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kasara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kasara, 505 tons, Captain B. F. Gulliver, will sail to-day for Busreh, with a general cargo and 2 saloon and 65 deck passengers.

S. S. Kincraig:—The steamer Kincraig, 2,382 tons, Captain C. J. Abbott, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

S. S. Karonga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Karonga, 2,932 tons, Captain J. B. Pattison, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Tuticorin, Colombo and Pondicherry.

S. S. City of Paris:—The steamer City of Paris, 5,919 tons, Captain J. Campbell, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool via Karachi, with same bottom cargo and 1 saloon and 1 deck passenger.

S. S. Shibetoro Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Shibetoro Maru, left Singapore for Moji Homeward bound on the 10th instant.

S. S. Scindia:—The Anchor Line steamer Scindia outward bound passed Perim on the 9th and is due here on the morning of the 16th instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK
Wednesday, March, 10th 1915.

A. Steinturm.....Wilson.....W. & A. G & Co
C R City of Cairo.....Parker.....K. Nixon
D & E Barbarigo.....Gallo.. Venice, S.N, Co Baldinno
K Chakdara.....Sparrow .....M. M. & Co
"N" Argyll.....Wood ....W. & A. Graham & Co
M Salsette.....Armitago.....P. & O. S. N. Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadurl.....Ahmed.....
Indravati.....Oosman.....
K. "Mahanadi".....Goolam.....
L. Sabarmati.....Sabudin.....
} B. S. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 City of Paris.....Campbell.....K. Nixon & Co
3 Daisi Maru.....Pama.....H. A. ". Hoosein
4 "Hetlas".....Berg.....F. F. Campbell & Co
5 Zayani.....Weeks.....P. Gulf S, N. Co
6 Alesia.....Green.....W. ~ A. G. & Co
8 Java Maru.....Fuchigami.....N. Y. Kaisha
12. Taman Maru.....Kohayashi.....N. Y. Kaisha
14 Kasara .....Gulliver.....M. M. & Co
15 "Baroda".....Horscroft.....M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Jehangir .....Lewis.....T. M. & Co
5 Nellore.....Gaut.....P. & O. S. N, Co

HARBOUR WHARF.

18 Swedagon.....Creagh.....Indo B. Petroleum Co
19 Jeddah.....Ternel.....T. M. & Co
20 Hejaz.....Gray.....T. M. & Co
21 Taiyabi.....Kass.....E. E. Collin & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Queen Amelie.....McKey.....M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Braunfels.....Northcote.....Prize Vessel
Gallia.....McIntyre.....J. M. & Co
Homayun.....Courtenay.....
Irishmere.....Leach.....
Jinsen Maru.....Terada.....N. Y. Kaisha
Kincraig.....Abbott.....T. M. & Co
Karanga.....Pattison.....
Kowelt.....Wilson.....T. M. & Co
Lhasa.....King.....B. I. S. N. Co
Nellore.....Grant.....P. and O. Co
R. Nordrook.....Hunn.....F. F. Campbell & Co
Swedagon.....Creagh.....
Ujina.....Abbot.....M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

March 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Paris (s) 250 cwts. myrabolums, P. Mathooradas and Co.

City of Cairo (s) 200 bales cotton, 2,772 cwts. jawaree, Ralli Brothers; 250 cwts. myrabolums, P. Mathooradas and Co.; 500 tons manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co.

Alesia (s) 150 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co.; 100 tons pyrolusite ore, The Shivrajpore Syndicate,

Steinturm (s) 383 bales cotton fly, S. Byramjee; 56 bales cotton raw, 148 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Alesia (s) 60 bales hemp, G. Veerjee and Co.; 750 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.; 3 pots rosa oil, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Steinturm (s) 200 cwts. mustard seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Zayani (s) 200 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co.; 1,100 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co.

Daisai Maru (s) 200 bales cotton The National Financing Commission Corporation; 500 bales cotton Gaddum & Co.; 50 bales wool, K. M. Nathoo; 2,001 cwts ground nuts, John Fachiri; 350 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Zayani (s) 1,500 tons manganese ore, K. Nixon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Toman Maru (s) 100 bales coton, T. Nishimatsu & Co.; 50 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, G. Dossa & Co.; 100 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

Nellore (s) 100 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 300 bales cotton H. Nensey & Co.

Java Maru (s) 92 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Nellore (s) 100 bales cotton, H. Nensey & Co.

Java Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Zayani from Busreh, Agents—H. S. Shushtary & Co., 8,963 baskets 3,076 bundles, 55 cases 7 bags dates, 477 bags almonds, 47 bags almonds kernels, 2 bags pistas, 5 bags salab, 1,874 bags wheat, 235 bags 20 jottas gum, 155 cases ghee, 170 cases 398 carboys rose water, 6 bundles rose buds, 60 bundles leaves, 48 bundles specie, 1 tin pearls, 102 bags sim sim, 4 bags 162 cases assafotida, 2 cases 6 bundles attari, 91 bundles wool, 298 bundles skins, 76 bags raisins, 4 bags b. seed, 3 packages sharkfins, 2 bags fishtesh, 1 bag fish intestines, 2 cases fish wings, 68 bags licorice, 2 bags copper pieces.

S. S. Swedagon from Rangoon, Agents—Indo Burmah Petroleum Co. 173,523 gallons, burning oil No. 1, 661,838 gallons burning oil No. 2, 2,500 drums 4,500 tins petrol, 2,300 cases candles, 992 boxes tin plates.

S. S. Irismere from Calcutta, Agents—Andrew Yule & Co. 5,812 tons coal.

BARODA HEALTH EXHIBITION.

VARIOUS INTERESTING EXHIBITS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, March 9.

The first Health Exhibition in Baroda was opened by H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwad in the public park in the presence of Dewan Madhavrao, Major Wood, the Assistant Resident, the heads of all the departments of the State, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen.

The exhibition consists of seventeen sections. These are:—Climate and meteorology; vital statistics; air and ventilation; water and water supplies; domestic and personal hygiene; clothing and waring apparel; foods; exercise, games and sports; First aid and ambulance; prevention of vices and social evils; prevention of disease; care of invalids; lying-in-women and infants; education and health; sanitary engineering; sanitary law and practice; public health library and reading room.

The exhibition is laid out on an extensive scale. Each section is arranged in a shamiana. The collection of exhibits is fairly representative and impressive. Practicable exhibits are displayed to educate the public in the rules and practices of hygience. The exhibits are explained in English, Gujarati, or Marathi, and practical demonstrations are given. A large mass of pamphlets on the subject of public health is freely distributed. Lectures and free cinema shows still further emphasise the educational function of the exhibition.

Professor Geddes, the town-planning expert, is coming here at the special request of the Maharaja and he will give a lecture in the exhibition grounds on the 13th. The Exhibiton will remain open till the 16th.

Describing the "Tiger" in action in the North Sea battle, a correspondent of the "Western Morning News" reports that after Engineer Captain Taylor and four stokers had been killed by a shell "the periscope glasses of a turret were fogged by smoke and spray." "A volunteer was asked for—would someone venture outside the turret and wipe the glasses? A boy, 1st class climbed outside and cleaned the periscope. Firing recommenced, and the boy was forgotten. He remained on the turret and cleaned the glass throughout the action, being practically deafened by the roar of the guns."

THE BRITISH NERVE FOOD
VISEM
(Seed of Strength)

This preparation is far superior to the German tonic nerve food now on the market.

VISEM is a Protein and Phosphorus food in a concentrated form, containing, in addition, Lecithin, which every medical man will tell you is the finest nerve stimulant known to science. VISEM is one of the few foods the system can entirely absorb. It is not a medicine but a restorative food. *VISEM spells force, renewed youth, nerve energy, brain power, strength of muscle and sinew.* In fact it has been proved to be the best tonic in all and every case of nervous weakness no matter from what cause. It will aid any medical treatment in fighting disease from infancy to old age. It is Nature's concentrated food, and will never interfere with the action of any drug prescribed. It always HELPS! Especially in the trying days of convalescence after a serious illness, a course of VISEM produces a most marked benefit. VISEM is made up in the form of tablets (24 in a tin) which can be eaten like biscuits; it is also obtainable in powder form, to be taken in water or milk.

It is specially suitable for all those ills to which residents in hot climates are particularly prone, and it is made by a BRITISH Firm of the very highest repute and standing, whose name is a guarantee of its quality.

VISEM IS A FOOD TONIC FOR GENERAL DEBILITY ARISING FROM ANY CAUSE WHATSOEVER.

Descriptive booklet, particulars, prices and supplies can be obtained from all reputable chemists, or from Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co.'s Railway Bookstalls.

Chemists required as Agents for Visem. For full particulars and trade terms apply to Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co., Calcutta, Allahabad, & Bombay (our advertising agents), or Messrs. LYALL WILLIS & Co., 1, Gastins Place, Calcutta.

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63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS WANTED.

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SCENT OF ARABY

An Inspiration in Perfume.

EXHALING all the spirit of Eastern luxury and splendour, Shem-el-Nessim, the Scent of Araby, is fragrant, dainty and lasting, yet never overpowering.

A perfect harmony of fragrance can be obtained by the use of Shem-el-Nessim, because it has been combined with a full range of toilet accessories, each article perfect in its own sphere and all possessing the delightful fragrance of the original scent.

Shem-el-Nessim is supplied as Perfume, Hair Lotion, Toilet Water, Face Powder, Dentifrice, Bath Crystals, Soap, Brilliantine, Toilet Cream, Sachet, and Cachous.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Beware of worthless imitations; insist on having the original made by

J. GROSSMITH & SON,
Distillers of Perfumes,
Newgate Street, London, E.C.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act. VI, of 1882 on 21st December, 1914.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

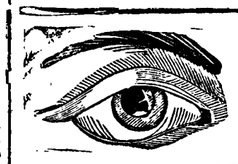
LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.



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THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

85-37, APOLLO STREET,

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, March 9th

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8 000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	2,500
" " Sales of East Indian	100
" " Imports	34,000
Mid. Americans	5 07
Egyptian F. F.	7.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) May	8.77
July	9.00
New York Official n on call May ..	8.79
July	9.01
New Orleans 10 a.m., May ..	8.51
July	8.72

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, March 10th.

Opening Tone ..	Quiet.
Estimated Sales..	7,000
Total Imports	4,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June.	4.99	4.96
June-July.	5.03	5.00
July-Aug.	5.10	5.07
Aug.-Sept.	....	....
Sept.-Oct.	....	....
Oct.-Nov.	5.24	5.21
Nov.-Dec.	....	....
Dec.-Jan.	....	....
Jan.-Feb.	5.31	5.25

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 9th.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June.	4.95	4.99
June-July.	4.99	5.03
July-Aug.	5.05	5.10
Aug.-Sept.	..	..
Sept.-Oct.	..	..
Oct.-Nov.	5.20	5.24
Nov.-Dec.	..	..
Dec.-Jan.	..	..
Jan.-Feb.	5.27	5.31

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

London, March 9th.

LIVERPOOL.

	M.J.	J.A.	O.N.	J.F.16
8th March. Close ..	4.95	5.06	5.20	5.27½
9th March. Open ..	4.98	5.09	5.23	5.31
9th March. Close ..	4.99	5.10	5.24	5.31
	pl. 4	pl. 4	pl. 4	pl. 3½

EGYPTIAN.

	May.	July.	Nov.	Jan.
8th March. Close ..	7.18	7.36	7.73	7.32
9th March. Open ..	7.21	7.40	7.74	7.36
9th March. Close ..	7.21	7.40	7.74	7.36
	pl. 3	pl. 4	pl. 4	pl. 4

NEW YORK.

	May.	July.	Oct.	Jan.
6th March. Close ..	8.83	9.01	9.31	..
8th March. Close ..	8.80	9.04	9.30	..
9th March. 11 a.m. ..	8.77	8.97	9.26	9.33
9th March. Close ..	8.75	8.99	9.26	..

NEW ORLEANS

	May	July
6th March. Close	8.56	8.77
8th March. Close	8.57	8.75
9th March. 11 a.m.	8.50	8.71
9th March. Close	8.50	8.71

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, March 9th.

Firm, odd sales of staples cloths for Calcutta and Bombay are slightly more. China enquiry for yarns is well held, with limited business done.

40s Bandermill Twist	9½d
Geo Mayalls yarns	9½d

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 9th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	39,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	33,000
Futures at New York May	8.75
Previous closing price	8.80
Futures at New York July	8.99
Previous closing price	9.04
Spot Cotton at New York	8.75
Previous price	8.75
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	8.00
Previous price	8.00
Futures at New Orleans May	8.50
Previous price	8.57
Futures at New Orleans July	8.71
Previous price	8.78
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7 5/8
Demand Bills	4.80.85
Silver Commercial Bars	50 1/8

MONEY MARKET.

London, March 9th.

Bar Silver Spot	23 9/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 %	

since 8th August 1914.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	1	1/2
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	1	15/16
" Fine Trade Bill 3 months	4	1/8
" " " " 6 "	4	3/4
Interest day to day loans		3/4
" 7 day market loans		7/8

London, March 9th.

The sum of 350,000 sovereigns previously Earmarked has been released.

700,000 sovereigns has been Earmarked for Argentina.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, March 9th.

WHEAT

White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. April-May ;	59/3
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F May-June ;	59
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Nominal	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. paid sellers Feb.-March	62

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship March-April	54
Linseed Calcutta	53/3

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) March ; Hull	£7 12-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£64⅜
Copper Braziers	£80½
Yellow Metal	8
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	14/10/0

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominally.	30
Selected Copper	7¼

RUBBER.

Para Rubber	2/5½
Ceylon Rubber	2/3¾

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystal C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay spot	22/3 to 22/9
According to quantity duty paid.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, June	15/4½
July-September.	14/7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay & Karachi, June	15/6
July-September.	14/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta, June	17/7½
July-September.	16/7½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, June,	17/9
July-September.	16/9

MARKET REPORTS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 10.

The market this morning opened quiet but steady, with Good M. G. Broach quoted at Rs. 204-8. At Colaba prices became somewhat easier.

A line was put through in Fine M. G. Broach for delivery by the 20th instant, and a fair number of settlements were also effected in Khamgaum Akolas. Ready cotton was in fair demand.

We quote for March deliveries :—

Good M. G. Broach	203-4
Fully Good Bengal	134-5
Fine M. G. Bengal	137
Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akola	164
Fully Good Bengal (January 1916)	175

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G Broach	204 ..	203/4		25/3/15
" "	203 ..	..		25/5/15
H.G. Bengals (Ry. terms) ..	..	175	..	25/1/16
H. G. Do.	136 ..	..		25/3/15
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms) ..	148/6 ..	..		Do.
Akola, Khagm	204 ..	..		25/1/16
" "	.. ..	..		
" "	.. ..	..		
M.G Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)	152	138/9 ..		25/3/15
M.G. Khandesh	.. ..	..		
M.G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	.. ..	..		
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat .	186/7 ..	..		Do.
M.G. Nagpore	184 ..	..		Do.
M.G. Yeotmal	178 ..	..		Do.
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	173 ..	..		Do.
M.G. Oomrawatee description.. ..	169 ..	..		Do.
M.G. Akola, Khgm., Fair staple	165 ..	..		Do.
M.G. Mathia	167 ..	..		25/5/15
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	.. ..	207		Do.
H.G. Westerns	.. ..	192		Do.
M.G. Westerns	.. ..	198		Do.
M.G. Miraj	.. ..	215		Do.
M.G. Compta	.. ..	213		Do.
H.G. Bhagalkote	.. ..	..		
H.G. Bijapore	.. ..	..		

ARRIVALS.

9th March 1915.

	Bales.
Khandeish	5,517
Central India	3,679
Barsi & Nagpur	1,853
Berar	4,711
Central Provinces	3,024
Dholleras	1,400
Broach	1,680
Comptа & Dharwar	623
Westerns	743
Bengal & N. W. Provinces	2,265
Rajputana	596
Sind	..
American	65
Total....	26,156
Total for 2 day's	65. 76
" to date since 1st Sept. 1914..	1,162 391
" same time last season.....	2,053 403

ARRIVALS OF COTTON PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

	Day's Total.	5 Days.	Since 1st Jan. 1915	Same period last year.
	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.
Cotton	26,156	65,576 Cwts.	922,768 Cwts.	1,163,022 Cwts.
Wheat	29,955	42,688	452,409	494,786
Linseed	2,666	6,175	92,566	343 088
Rape, Rai, Mustard-Seeds	727	4,116	61,519	39,474
Gingelly seed	1,063	5,930	107,463	637,683
Poppyseed	...	6	191	3,095
Groundnut	3,160	7,470	289 041	514,994
Castorseed	6,602	17,406	234,416	410,463
Rice	3,281	89,849	1,033,351	839,903
Myrabolams	2,457	5,467	149,865	211,259
Cottonseed	12,552	35,443	825,261	1,712,972
Mowraseed	122	296	12,428	9,306
Grain	303	4,082	69,592	86,515
Joowari	1,211	34,982	275,444	352,183
Barley	18	18	3,428	7,622
Maize	1	59	1,841	429

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. A. May ...Rs. 6-12, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi A.-May .....Rs. 6-6, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent. A.-May .....Rs. 6-7, R. D. per cwt.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent A.-May ...Rs. 6-14, R. D. per cwt.

Linseed.
Ready .....Rs. 6-14, B. T. per cwt.

Rapeseed. :
Brown Cawnpore A.-May ...Rs. 6-12, R.D. per cwt
Brown Etawah Ready .....Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Katni Ready .....Rs. 7, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat Ready .....Rs. 7-1, B. T. per cwt.

Poppyseed.
Ready .....Rs. 7-8, B. T. per cwt.

Groundnuts.
Sholapur .....Rs. 30, B. T. per candy.
Madras .....Rs. 30-8, B. T. per candy.

Mowraseed .....Rs. 4-3, B. T. per cwt.

Castorseed.
Ready .....Rs. 6, R. D. per cwt.
Forward A.-May .....Rs. 5-14-6, R. D. per cwt.

Cottonseed. Rs. 2-14, R. D. per cwt.

Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent. .....Rs. 8-8, R. D. per cwt.
White sm. gr. 15 per cent. .....Rs. 40, B. T. per candy.
Black Katni .....Rs. 38, B. T. per candy.
Mughi .....Rs. 40, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat...Rs. 42-8, B.T. per candy.
Red Jubbulpore ...Rs. 38-8, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates :—
T. T. Ready .....1s. 3 15-16d. to 1s. 3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail .....1s. 3 31-32d. to ¼d.
T. T. Forward .....1s. 3 31-32d. April.

Banks' Buying Rates :—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready. .....1s. 4¼d.
Do. 4 m-s. do- .....1s. 4 5-16d.
Francs. 3 m-s. do. ..... 172½ nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong 132¾
Do. Shanghai 169¾
60 d-s. Yokohama 147¼

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government Paper stood unchanged at Rs. 92½.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (long dated) were placed at Rs. 98¼.

SHARE MARKET.

The Cotton Mill share market stood steady to-day and a fair volume of business was recorded during the course of the day. Tata Irons and Steel shares stood almost unchanged.

In Mill shares Davids were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 542½ to Rs. 547½.

Standards opened at Rs. 912½ declined to Rs. 900 but closed at Rs. 912½.

Fazulbhai stood firm at Rs. 400, Swadeshi at Rs. 1,405, Kohinoors at Rs. 690, Ahmedabad Advance at Rs. 775 and Currimbhai at Rs. 175.

Madhavjis were placed at Rs. 1,085 in the morning, but later on at the close improved to Rs. 1,095 Central declined to Rs. 1,770 and Finlays to Rs. 238½.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares moved up to Rs. 21½.

Bombay Burma Trading shares changed hands at Rs. 557½ for cash.

Tata Iron & Steel Ordinary shares kept unchanged at Rs. 91½ and Deferred at Rs. 173 for April. Bank of Bombay shares were in demand at Rs. 1,575. Eastern Bank shares (old issue) were placed at Rs. 64.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 1,140.

Empire of India Life Insurance Co. shares were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 530.

Central Provinces Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 116 (old issue).

The marriage took place yesterday at the Christ Church, Simla, of Mr. G. E. S. Cubitt, Asistant Inspector-General of Forests, with Miss E. M. Caddick-Adams, daughter of the Rev. J. Caddick-Adams.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DHONDY-BURNETT CASE.

QUESTION OF IRREGULAR PROCEDURE.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

(DOSSABHAI J. DHONDY v. THE KING-EMPEROR.)

(COMPLAINANT LT.-COL. BURNETT.)

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, who found Dosabhai J. Dhondy guilty of disorderly behaviour on the Kennedy Sea Face under section 122 (b) of the Bombay City Police Act (Act IV of 1902) and with having insulted Col. Burnett under section 504 I. P. C. and sentenced him to pay fines of Rs. 15 and Rs. 50 on both the charges respectively; out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 40 to be paid to Col. Burnett as compensation.

Mr. Dhondy in his petition stated that on the 4th July 1914, he was walking along the Kennedy Sea Face with some acquaintances at about 7 p.m. Three European gentlemen were walking in front of him on the footpath. He in the act of passing them, happened casually to touch one of them, and he immediately apologised for the same, which was acknowledged by that gentleman by a nod. At this stage Lt.-Col. Burnett who was in company with that gentleman came forward and raised his hand and gave him a violent push, which was accompanied by offensive remarks made in an offensive tone. The petitioner felt annoyed, and he asked the opponents' name, which he declined to give, though requested. He therefore followed him with the sole object of getting his name, and sought the assistance of police sepoys on the way. He was not able to secure the name until he approached the Police Commissioner on the 6th July. On which date the Police Commissioner suggested that it would be better if the petitioner gave the opponent an opportunity to offer an explanation before launching proceedings. The opponent, Col. Burnett, however on the 7th July lodged an information before the Chief Presidency Magistrate charging him with what he called "a series of impertinences, provocations and studied and presistent annoyances." The Magistrate ordered to issue summons against the petitioner. The petitioner then charged Col. Burnett with assault and insult under sections 352 and 504 of the Indian Penal Code.

After briefly stating the facts and material dates in the case, the Hon. Mr. Setalwad observed that Col. Burnett had filed the complaint before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the petitioner filed before the Third Presidency Magistrate, but the latter case was transferred to his own court by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the 22nd July, 1914. On the 24th July 1914, Mr. Harkness was examined in advance as he was proceeding home and the petitioner was asked whether he pleaded guilty. He said he was not guilty. On the 28th August 1914, the complainant was examined, no charge was framed against the petitioner, and he was not called to enter upon his defence. *Firstly*, the procedure adopted by the Magistrate was altogether illegal. The case under section 504 I. P. Code was a 'warrant case' as defined in Section 4 (W), Cr: Proc: Code. The Code has distinctly laid down procedures to be followed in chapter XX and XXI for 'summary' and 'warrant' cases respectively.

Mr. Justice Heaton :—Mr. Government Pleader, is it not admitted that the case was tried summarily though it was a warrant case?

The Government Pleader :—No charge was framed.

PEREMPTORY PROCEDURE.

Mr. Setalwad, referring to the Chief Presidency Magistrate's report, said that it cannot be disputed that the case was tried summarily. No charge had been framed. The petitioner was examined as complainant in his case and the evidence recorded; but that evidence was not the defence evidence in Col. Burnett's case. If the charge had been framed, the petitioner would have got the opportunity of recalling Col. Burnett's witnesses and examining them in detail. The proceedure was peremptory, the Magistrate could not go outside and alow any other procedure. *Secondly* the Magistrate placed his reliance on chapter XXII (Summary trials) and Section 362 Cr: P. Code (Record of evidence in Presidency Magistrates' Court); but that chapter had no application as the Presidency Magistrate did not come under the class of District Magistrates or the First Class Magistrates as held by this Court in 9 Bom. L. R. P. 1160. Throughout the Code the distinction has been drawn. There was no objection to the way in which the magistrate recorded the evidence but to the procedure he adopted.

Mr. Justice Heaton :—I do not know whether the Government Pleader says that that chapter applies to the Presidency Magistrate.

The Government Pleader :—No, my Lord.

Mr. Setalwad :—Then I need not pursue my argument, the only chapter that applies to this case is Chap. XXI.

Mr. Justice Heaton :—Assuming that the case was tried summarily and not as a warrant case, what would be the effect?

Mr. Setalwad :—Then the whole trial is bad.

Mr. Justice Heaton referred to secs. 535, 536, and 537 Cl. (A) of the Criminal Procedure Code and specially to the last one.

Mr. Setalwad :—Secs. 535 to 537 relate to irregularity when no injustice has been done but it cannot apply where the procedure is wrongly followed.

Mr. Justice Heaton said the petitioner's complaint appeared to be that no charge was framed and that he was not asked to call his witnesses and enter upon his defence. But he had his legal advisers to guide him at the time.

Mr. Setalwad :—We thought he would be discharged by the magistrate.

Mr. Justice Heaton :—Why that way? You had intended all along to call your witnesses. Both the sides had argued before the magistrate.

Mr. Setalwad :—Oh yes, the pleaders were heard.

Mr. Justice Heaton :—Had you made an affidavit it would have been something.

Mr. Setalwad further said that the procedure adopted had not given any opportunity to the petitioner to call his witnesses. If a charge had been framed, the petitioner would have known definitely what language or what acts, at what time and place formed part of the offence. The framing of charges would have crystallised the matter charged against the petitioner and he would have met it specifically. The magistrate not having done so, the petitioner had been materially prejudiced.

Mr. Justice Heaton :—I want to know how it operated prejudicially?

Mr. Setalwad :—If the charge had been framed, we would have cross-examined the prosecution witnesses and would have known what witnesses to call for defence to rebut that evidence.

Mr. Justice Shah :—As regards sec. 122 the procedure is correct?

Mr. Setalwad :—Not so, my Lord. When there are two cases, one 'warrant' and another 'summons', arising out of the same facts and they are heard together, the procedure to be followed in the 'summons' case is that of the 'warrant' case. The two cases cannot be divorced. I refer to a case in 11 Cal. at p. 91.

Mr. Justice Heaton said that the pleader for the petitioner had not raised any objection.

Mr. Setalwad said that Mr. Kanuga, the pleader for the petitioner, was under the impression that he would be discharged.

Mr. Justice Heaton observed that 'warned and discharged' was like a sentence.

Mr. Setalwad replied that there was nothing like it in the Code but the expression was used by the Presidency Magistrate in too trivial offences.

Continuing, Mr. Setalwad said that as regards the peremptory nature of the procedure to be followed in a "warrant" case, he would like to refer, to a case in 29 Mad. 372. Law also enjoined that correct proceedure ought

ALLEGED AGREEMENT.

Mr. Justice Heaton :—How is it that the to be followed in such casee.

Presidency Magistrate says that there was evidence on both sides?

Mr. Setalwad :—That is another ground of complaint. The Magistrate used the evidence in our case as our evidence for defence.

At this stage the Government Pleader said that his instructions were that at the beginning of the trial it was agreed between the parties to take the evidence in one case as evidence in another case.

Mr. Justice Heaton remarked that if it was not agreed that the evidence in both the cases be same then it was quite wrong.

Mr. Setalwad said that there was nothing on the record that there was such an agreement; on the contrary the petitioner had all along objected to the trial being held by Mr. Aston. From the judgment it would appear that the Magistrate had mixed up the evidence in both cases.

Mr. Justice Heaton :—Why this mix up?

Mr. Setalwad :—Mistakes are committed by persons more exalted than the Chief Presidency Magistrates (Laughter). It is not that it was deliberately done. When the mistakes are pointed out they become obvious.

The Government Pleader then submitted the affidavit of Mr. Baker, Solicitor for Col. Burnett in the Magistrate's Court, to the effect that there was an agreement between the parties that both the cases be tried together and that the evidence in both the cases be recorded together.

Mr. G. N. Thakore objected to the affidavit being considered by their Lordships as a copy of it was tendered to him after the case had proceeded before their Lordships, and that he had no time to ascertain from the pleader of the petitioner before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, whether the statements in the affidavit were justified.

Mr. Setalwad then asked the Court to allow the petitioner's pleader time to put in his affidavit.

The Government Pleader said that the Court should grant permission to reply the affidavit that would be put in by the petitioner's pleader.

Their Lordships then ordered that the case should be adjourned till Wednesday, the 17th instant to enable the petitioner to put in an affidavit in reply to that of Mr. Baker sought to be put in by the Government Pleader.

The Hon. Mr. Setalwad, with Mr. G. N. Thakore, appeared for the petitioner.

The Government Pleader, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, represented the Crown.

CIGARETTE MERCHANT'S TRADE MARK

FINE CONFIRMED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

G. G. VARKADOS VS. C. G. VARKADOS.

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Major-General Bell, the Resident of Aden, who rejected the application holding that Capt. Mosse's order was a sound and just one.

Captain Moss, the Assistant Resident of Aden held that G. G. Varkados was guilty of using a false trade mark deliberately intending to cause deception on the public, and thereby to injure the business of his brother C. G. Varkados and Co., and convicted George Varkados and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100. He further directed by a supplementary order passed under section 519 of the Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting George Varkados from selling in Aden, or exporting from Aden, boxes of cigarettes of the description and design complained of, or bearing the trade mark of C. G. Varkados and Co. He was allowed one month's time to dispose of his stock in trade, failing which it was to be confiscated.

The facts of the case are briefly these :—

Costi Goachim Varkados had been carrying on business in Aden as a cigarette manufacturer and exporter of cigarettes since 1900 under the name and style of C. G. Varkados and Co. In 1906 he took in his brother George, who had been working as a salaried employee in his firm till then, as a partner. In November, 1908, the brothers dissolved the designs have been practically imitated so as to opened an establishment at Lahore known as G. G. Varkados and Co.. Later on, he sold his business to Mr. D. C. Macleod, of Lahore, and went back to Aden. In this settlement he represented himself as the agent of Mr. Macleod, of Lahore and opened a branch establishment for the manufacture and export of Egyptian cigarettes under the name and style of G. G. Varkados & Co.

At this stage Costi G. Varkados filed a civil suit against Macleod in the Lahore Court, praying for an injunction against his carrying on business in the name of G. G. Varkados & Co., and simultaneously instituted criminal proceedings in the Court of Captain Moss, Assistant Resident, Aden, charging G. G. Varakdos with using a false trade-mark G. Varakdos with using a false trade-mark. The complainant in his petition stated that the boxes in which his brother's rival firm were packing their cigarettes and the trade-mark used on the boxes were similar in design to those used by his firm and that his designs have been practicall imitated so as to deceive the public. The complainant had the designs of his labels registered and claimed them as his copy-right. He had a large number of customers among military officers and supplied regimental messes with his cigarettes. It was usual for his customers to address orders intended for his firm as "Varkados & Co." In fact the cigarettes were well-known as 'Varkados.' It was usual for his customers to address letters as Varkados & Co. without writing any innitials, and the Post Master of Aden had refused to deliver such letters to him. He had inconsequence of his brother's action in starting the rival business suffered loss.

G. G. Varkados, in his defence, stated that the trade-mark was such as was used by all cigarette manufacturers and represented various Egyptian scenes. It was quite different in design to that used by his brother's firm. He had not any way infringed his brother's trade-mark.

Their Lordships, after hearing Mr. Inverarity on behalf of the applicant, refused to interfere with the order of fine passed by the Resident of Aden but they cancelled the order passed under section 517 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Inverarity instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co. appeared for the applicant.

Mr. Binning instructed by Messrs. Little & Co. appeared for the opponent.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 11TH OF MARCH, 1915.

Before the Hon. Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

After the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court Work is over.

For Consent Decree.

1465-14.—Mulji & Th., Shivganga alias Savita widow, v. Tapi widow, Matu J. & M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1150-13—Payne and Co. Abraham E J Abraham Binodiram Balchand a firm v. Tyabjee D and Co. Part Heard

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and Final disposal.

Short Causes.

36-15 Ard. H. D. & Co., Bradford & Co., a firm. v. Ajab Kishore Mahatabsingh & Co., a firm. Kanga & S. Part Heard.

51-15.—Shroff D. & D., Kessonchand Jeomull v. Ramchand Poonamchand, Rustomji & G.

LONG CAUSES.

293-14.—Daph. F. & D., Ganeshlal Sabhagmal a firm, Ratanchand Premchand & ors., Dubash & Co.

620-14—Little & Co Messrs P. Chupial & Co a firm v. Jasrup Bejnath a firm Dikshit & P.

1106-14.—Madha & Ch. Champubai widow, v. Putlibai widow, Edg. G. N. Co.

1059-14.—Purnanand & Co., Bhagwanji Ramji & Co., a firm v. Noor Mahomed Fazul & ors., Pacha & Co.

1250-14—Dastur & Co Harilal Ganesh v Pragji Vallabdas Manecklal & Co.

1031-14—Amin and D Chandulal Laldas and ors v Ruxani widow and our Bhimji & Co. Mr. P & P.

859-13—Mulla and M. The Advocate-General of Bombay v Jimbabai widow and ors, Ard H D and Co, Payne and Co, Matu J and M. Shroff D and D.

362-14.—Mulla & M., Hirji Jitha & Co., a firm v. Virji Mansi & ors., In Person Sen B. & Co., Manch.

209-14.—Jehangir G. & B., Ladkabai widow, v. Navivahu, widow and anr., Madn. K. & C.

1295-14.—G. B. Pandya, Keshav Ganesh Vaidya v. Bai Luxmibai widow, Manecklal & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Judgment.

Prize Court No. 3-14.—E. F. Nicholson, In Re S. S. "Kara Deniz" v. Mourad Bey, Master Socrates Atychides, Claimant Mirza M. & M.

For Dismissal.

1291-14.—M. K. B. B. & Co., Gustadji Sorabji Commisariatwalla and anr. v. The Official Assignee and ors., Jam. R. & D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1030-14—Manecklal & Co. Abdul Karim Haji Esmail v. Mahomed Joosub Haji Reference.

L. A. Reference 3-14.—E. F. Nicholson In Re Government v. Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy & ors., Edg. G. W. & Co. Little & Co.

Long Causes.

997-14—Ard H D & Co Abraham E J Abraham v Khetsedas Lachminarayan a firm and anr Malvi H M & E Dy D & Co.

424-14—Bhai K and G, Vassonji Sons and Co a firm v Haji Khanoo Moosa a firm, Little and Co.

772-13 Soonderdas & Co., Sobhagchand Magenchand v Chanulal Ishwarlal Mehta, Veewalls P & P.

232-14—Payne & Co Ratansi Dharamsi Morarji & ors v. Tribhowandas Varjiwandas & ors. Daph F & D Craigie B & Co.

340-13—Soonderdas & Co. Jamanadas Harakhji & ors v. Molodina Haji Kassam Lindha & ors Bhai K & G.

924-13—Jehangir M & S Girdharilal Balabux a firm v. Fulchand Padamraj & Co & M.

841-14—In Person Rajabally Hyderally v. Benjvallabhdas Purshotamdas & Sons Motichand & D

1021-14—M K R B and Co. Jehangir Rustomji Wadia v Ardeshir Hormusji Daruwala and anr, Vachha and Co.

1060-14—Payne and Co Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Ismail Nurani v Sulemanji Karimji a firm. In person. Jeh S M and H

1037-14—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ld (in Liquidation) v The Ali India United Insurance Co Ltd Edgelow G W & Co.

993-14—Jehangir G and B. Bai Pamibai v Govind Karson Chhaya, Jam R and D.

S SCT. 594-21470/14—Ardeshir H D & Co Parbhudas Soorchand and anr v Parbhashanker Avleshwar Hiralal and Co.

1089-14—Patell and Ez, Chiranjilal Mahadev v Sudarmal Fulchand a firm, M K R B and Co.

867-14—Shroff D and D, Ardeshir Shapurji Itchapuria and anr v Abdul Rehman bin Abdul Kadar Jitekar, Mulji and Th.

966-14—Little and Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ld (in Liquidation) v Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey Kt and ors, Payne and Co, Daph F and D, Wadia G and Co, Craigie B and C, Raghavaya N and Co, Bhaishanker K and G, Tyabji D and Co, Little and Co., Malvi H. M. and R. For Postponement.

1103-14—Man H M and Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v Narsi Jetha a firm, N C Dalal.

1110-14—Man H. M. and Co., Allarakhia Jivraj v. Channabhai Vella a firm, N. C. Dalal.

1112-14—Mans H M and Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v Jetha Monsi a firm, In person.

1122-14—Mans H M and Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v. Pasoo Ookada a firm. In person.

585-14—Bhai K and G. The Poona Bank Ld v Keshav Shridhar Bhosekar and ors, Matu J and M.

40-14—Shroff D and D, Bai Sakerbai widow v Rao Bahadur Vusonji Khimji, Bhai K and G.

901-14—Mulla & M Sazrally Ebrahim and anr v Messrs Volkart Bro's firm Payne and Co.

CHEATING A BOARDING HOUSE-KEEPER

EXTRADITION WARRANT ISSUED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Mar. 10.

At the instance of Mrs. Grace Smith, proprietress of the Aliandale Boarding House, the District Magistrate yesterday issued warrant to the Commissioner of Police for arrest of Captain Smith, a passenger on the steamer Bharata, expected to reach Penang on the 10th March, on a charge of cheating her in respect of Rs. 3,73-6, due for board and lodging and extras. According to the petition filed the accused and his wife whose professional name was May Vohe were permitted to stay from the 15th February in the boarding house, the accused undertaking to pay Rs. 300 for board and lodging. On March 6th the accused fradulently represented they were unable to go to the Straits as intended and were going to Maymyo thereby representing to the complainant that they were not leaving Burma. On the same evening as the accused's wife was going to an entertainment at the Lyric Hall, the accused removed a number of boxes from the boarding house and told the complainant that they were going to a tea on the 7th, whereas they sailed at 4 p.m. by the Bharata under assumed names, Captain and Mrs. Smith. The accused will be detained at Penang pending the arrival of the extradition papers.

SINGAPORE RIOT.

ARREST OF FIVE PASSENGERS AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 10.

On arrival of the steamer Edavana in the port five passengers were arrested in connection with the recent Singapore riot. It is reported that three revolvers were found in their luggage. All five have been detained in the lock-up pending the arrival of an escort and extradition warrants from Singapore.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana Lawn Tennis Tournament Mixed Doubles Handicap commences.

Opening of Y. M. C. A. Proctor Branch New Building, Rebsch Street, West Agripada Estate, Byculla, 5-30 p.m.

Gaiety Palace of Varieties, Grand Gala Night performance of "Dick Whittington and his Cat."

FRIDAY, March 12.

P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Morea wtih English Mails of 20th ultimo, due at day-break.

Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Schools Prize Distribution, H. E. Lady Willingdon presiding, Elphinstone High School, 5-30 p.m.

Presentation of Farewell Address to Sir James Begbie, on behalf of Indian Mercantile Community, Bank of Bombay, 4-30 p.m.

Depressed Classes Mission Annual Meeting and Prize Distribution, Parel, 6 p. m.

Bombay Millowners' Association, Balloting for a Trustee on the Improvement Trust Board.

Simplex Mills Co., Ordinary General Meeting, Canada Building, 2-45 p.m.

Mails for Ceylon and Australia per s.s. Morea will be closed at the G. P. O. at 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, March 13.

Bombay Legislative Council Meeting, Secretariat, 12 noon.

Bombay Races, 12th Extra Meeting, Mahalaxmi Race Course.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta begins.

Esplanade Bandstand.—Gaiety Stars' performance in aid of War Fund.

MONDAY, March 15.

Garden Party at Government House at 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, MARCH 16.

Lord and Lady Willingdon leave for Delhi on a visit to H. E. the Viceroy.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17.

St. Patrick's Day: Irish Festival Dinner, Masonic Hall, 8-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 and 10 p. m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Maladinm, Kalbadevi. 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Harmston's Circus, near Churni Road Station, 9-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Commanding.

March 10.

1081. Mobilization Guards.—The Officer Commanding "A" Company will detail 2 N.C. Officers and 6 men to parade daily at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. on and from 10th instant. Dress.—Drill OrdAer with helmets, Havresacks and Water-bottles. Next for duty.—B. Coy. commencing Wednesday night March 17th.

66. Parades.—Company parades for the week ending March 13th:—
"A" Company—Friday at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters.
"B" Company—Parade for inspection of rifles on Friday March 12th at 7-45 a.m. Dress—Mufti with rifles. Saturday, at 7-30 a.m. Signalling Class at Headquarters.
"C" Company—Thursday at 6 p.m. sharp at Headquarters. Every member must attend.
"D" Company—Thursday at 6-45 p.m. at Government Telegraph Quarters.
"F" Company—No parade.
"G" Company—Thursday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
Motor Reserve Parade—Thursday, at 6 p.m. at Headquarters.

74. Regular Army Recruiting—Members of this Corps desirous of enlisting into the Regular Army should apply for information to the Adjutant 2/6th Devon Regiment, Colaba, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. daily.

94. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is closed until Sunday March 21st, on which day it will be available for Casuals to complete musketry.

95. Promotion—No. 7166 Corporal N. E. Waldron was promoted Sergeant in the Signal Squadron 1st Indian Cavalry Division with effect from January 1st 1915.

(Signed) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. C. B. Baldock and officers the Band of the 108th Infantry will play this evening the following selection of music at the Bombay Gymkhana beginning at 6 p.m.

March ...Pao Redouble Le Roi des Mers. Gurtner.
Valse .....Blauen Donau .....Strauss.
Selection .....H. M. S. Pinafore ...Sullivan's.
Cornet Solo .....The Reason .....T. D. Riego.
American Suite .....Yankiana .....Thurban.
Patrol .....The Wee Maggreegor ...Amers.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March .....“Silent Heroes” .....Birdgood.
Overture .....“Light Cavalry” .....Suppé.
Valse .....Destiny .....Baynes.
Selection .....“The Girl on the Film” Kollo & Sermay.
Dance .....“Hungarian” .....Brahams.
Selection .....“The Runaway Girl” Caryll & Monckton.
Two Step .....“Anona” .....Grey.

KNOCKED DOWN BY MOTORCAR.

Rahiman Dulkeer, aged 35, was crossing the Hughes Road on Tuesday, when he saw two motor cars coming from opposite directions. He attempted to run back and was knocked down by Mr. Nasserbhai A. Lalji's motor car. He received a cut on the head and abrasions about the body.

BOMBAY PRARTHANA SAMAJ,

In connection with the 48th Anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, Sir Ramkrishna G. Bhandarkar will conduct the Divine Service to-day, it being the Principal day of the Anniversary, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon.

FATALITY IN A MILL.

A Hindu woman, named Dhanibai, aged about 30, was lying down with her head towards a drawing machine in the Jivraj Baloo Mill at Tardeo on Tuesday, when her saree and the hair of her head got entangled in the machine, and her scalp was torn away. She was removed in an unconscious condition to the Sir J. J. Hospital.

FRIGHTENED ANIMAL.

Miss A. K. Khambatta met with an accident on Tuesday evening as she was being driven in her father's carriage along Sukhlaji Street. The horse suddenly took fright and bolted, with the result that Miss Khambatta was thrown and sustained an abrasion to her right elbow. The coachman Difat Nuthai fell off his seat and received slight injuries. The horse bolted straight into his stable at Lamington Road.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Cawasji Jehangir presiding, a tender for the supply of milk and biscuits for animals in the Victoria Gardens and tenders for other supplies to the Municipality were considered.

FREE NIGHT SCHOOL READING ROOM AND LIBERARY.

A benefiit performance in aid of the above institution under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association will be given by the Prabhu Amateurs, to-night at Balliwalla's Theatre, Grant Road, Sir Bhalchand Krishna has kindly consented to be present. The piece is entitled “Matsyagandha.”

COLLISION AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

An engine after being detached from a train on arrival was going back from the main on to the loop line at the Victoria Terminus last evening, when a collision occurred between it and the brake van of the train which was at that moment being backed in. The engine was slightly damaged. The side of the brake van was smashed. Fortunately there was no loss of life.

ACCOUNTANCY EXAMINATION RESULT.

Mr. S. B. Billimoria the representative in India of the Corporation of Accountants of Glasgow has received by the mail the result of the Accountancy Examination for the degree of “Corporate Accountant” held in Bombay in December last. The following candidates are declared successful:—
Intermediate—Mehta Bhanashanker M., Kelker Bhashker M., Mistry Maneck H.
Final—Kamat Krishna M., Godiwala Nowrosji D.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Wednesday, two attacks and one death from plague and two attacks and one death from small-pox, were registered in Bombay, the plague attacks occurring at Mahim and Mahalaxmi. There were no cholera cases. The total mortality from all causes during the day was 60, as compared with 96 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 83 of 1913. The total number of rats caught on Tuesday by the municipal rat-catchers was 2,120, out of which 17 were found to be plague-stricken. Umerkhadi and Dongri contributed three each of these latter, Chukla, Market and Girgaum two each and Khetwadi, Khara Talao, 2nd Nagpada, Mandvi and Middle and Lower Colaba one each.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

HARDWAR KUMBH MELA FUND.

The following subscriptions to the Hardwar Kumbh Mela Fund have been received:—

Sheths Narottam Morarji and Ratansi D. Morarji, Rs. 201; the Hon. Mr. Prabhashanker D. Pattani, C.I.E., Rs. 100; Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey and Madhavji D. Thakarsey, Rs. 101; Sheth Pragji Soorji, Rs. 101; Sheth Hurgovind Chatoorbhuj, Rs. 101; Sheths Morarji and Hormusjee, Rs. 101; Sheth Madhawji Jesung, Rs. 101; Sheth Vasanji Manji, Rs. 101; Sheth Girdhardas Jethabhai, Rs. 101; Justice Laloobhai A. Shah, Rs. 50; Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar, Rs. 25; Sheth Morarji Gokuldas Devji, Rs. 25; Sheth Amersey Kanji, Rs. 25; and Mr. B. B. Joshi, Rs. 10. Total, 1,143.

The Secretary of the above Fund writes to say that donations, small or large, will be equally acceptable. Dozens of volunteers, including some doctors, have offered their services. Men having some medical or ambulance knowledge and students of medical colleges will be very valuable workers, as the work to be done will be largely medical relief.

THE MOGEYERS.

An interesting “Appeal” has been sent to us by the abovenamed Samaj, which seeks to improve the moral and social condition of the Mogeyer community. The Mogeyers are mainly drawn from the coast villages of the South Canara district of the Madras Presidency, their principal occupation being fishing. Like their fraternity all over the world, they are an industrious, enterprising and hardy lot, but possess little education as such and fall easy victims to the drink habit. During the last two decades quite a number of members of this community have migrated to Bombay in search of “pastures new” and at present hundreds of them are to be seen employed in the commercial houses of Bombay as trustworthy hamals and messengers. They are the only community in Bombay whose mother-tongue is the “Tulu,” which is one of the five Dravidian dialects. Though illiterate, they are a strongly united community in Bombay, bound by rigid rules formed by the communal good. Infringement of these rules entails not only monetary fines, but sometimes loss of “caste” too. Of recent, owing principally to initiative from Bombay, a movement to free the community from the reproach of intemperance and illiteracy has been set afoot both in the Native District and in this city. The movement has met with conspicuous success, particularly as regards the former evil and a considerable number of Mogeyers have turned abstainers. The present “appeal” of the Samaj is for public help to enable it to open a free day-school at Mangalore for the children of this backward community. The Samaj has collected about Rs. 1,100 out of Rs. 4,000 required. Those who feel some sympathy for the backward condition of this interesting community may help the Samaj to realise its laudable object.

LAW OF INHERITANCE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, March 10.

The Chief Justice and Sir P. C. Banerji are engaged in hearing an interesting appeal in which the question for decision is whether among Baluchi Mahomedans female decendants sould inherit property when there were male decendants.

The parties to the suit migrated from Baluchistan to Gurgaon in the Punjab from where they spread over certain portions of Meerut and Bulanoshahr districts. The case was first decided in India and then it went up to the Privy Council. The Indian courts had held they would not allow custom to be proved in derogation of the ordinary rules of succession under the Mohamedan Law.

The Privy Council set aside this decision and sent back the case to allow the defendants to produce evidence of custom and decide the case according to law. The revision proceeding.

LADY WILLINGDON AT THE MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME.

Photo by Mr. G. M. Jayakar.

Standing behind her Excellency is Dr. Turner, Health Officer of the Corporation and Honorary Secretary of Lady Willingdon's Scheme for improving the condition of poor women during confinement.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

HIRE OF A TAXI.

AN INTERESTING POINT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Ibrahim Haji Abdul Rahim, a Mahomedan, appeared in answer to a summons taken out against him by J. P. F. Rodrigues and Murzban K. Irani, drivers of a taxi-cab, on a charge of refusing to pay legal fare. Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for the complainants, and Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister, for the respondent.

Mr. Saher questioned the jurisdiction of the Court to try the case. He said the complainants had given the respondent credit for the fare. The latter had used the car from day to day and he disputed the amount of the fare. Cases of this kind did not come within section 28 of the Public Conveyances' Act, as it was a pure case of contract and ought to go before a Civil Court. The Public Conveyances' Act covered only those cases where after a journey fare was demanded and not paid, and not cases in which credit was given for a long time.

The Magistrate enquired if there were any authorities in support of this contention.

Mr. Saher said he could not show any authority, but he thought if his Worship were to give his decision on the point it would serve as a precedent to guide the other Magistrates.

The Magistrate said the only thing contemplated by the Act was whether the fare demanded was legal fare, and whether the passengers had refused or omitted to pay it.

Mr. Nariman submitted that the present case came within the purview of the Act. A taxi-driver was a licensed driver, and in consideration of the fact that several restrictions had been imposed upon him as such, the Act had given him special relief.

The Magistrate said Mr. Saher had raised a very interesting preliminary point of jurisdiction. If this contention were to be accepted, it would come to this that section 28 of the Act should be read with a proviso to the effect that when a driver or an owner of a taxi-car gave credit or allowed credit to be given to the person who used such public conveyance, the provisions of section 28 should not apply. It was impossible to incorporate a proviso of that character with the wording of the section. He held that this Court had jurisdiction to try the case.

The hearing of the case was then commenced. The complainants alleged that the respondent had engaged the car for day and night from the 30th December to the 3rd January and paid Rs. 150. The engagement was continued from the 4th January and on the 12th idem the owner of the car got impatient at not getting any payment and refused to allow the car to be used by the respondent any longer. A bill for Rs. 291 was subsequently submitted, which the respondent did not pay.

The respondent denied having refused to pay. He said he did not see what fare the meter recorded on each day.

After some evidence had been recorded, the parties came to an understanding. The complainants agreed to accept Rs. 175 and the case was marked compounded.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Karnik charged Chhagan Tejkaran with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 103. Mr. B. H. Daruwala defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused, who was asked by Megraj Tejmal to recover some outstandings, recovered Rs. 103-9-6 from Ganeshda Sobhagmal and absconded with the money on the night of the 22nd ultimo.

The defence was that the accused was very ill and therefore did not think it safe to keep such a large amount himself, and gave it to Amarchand Lakhmichand, an acquaintance of the complainant, for safe custody, and informed the complainant that he had done so. The complainant, however, wanted him to bring it from Amarchand which he did, but as he (the accused) suffered from hemorrhage, and as the state of his health grew worse he left for his native place on the night of the 22nd. On his return he went to the complainant's “pedi,” and tendered the amount but was subsequently handed over to the police.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 125.

ARRAH TEMPLE MURDER CASE.

EXTREME PENALTY TO BE CARRIED OUT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 10.

The “Statesman” learns that, in the Arrah temple murder case the petition for mercy has been set aside and the execution of Motichand will be carried out.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting and social of the Bombay Young Men's Christian Association were held last night in the hall of the Association, the President, Mr. D. M. Inglis being in the chair. There was a fairly large attendance of ladies and gentlemen interested in the institution.

After a programme of music had been gone through, the reports of the General Committee and of the various branches were read. The report of the General Committee among other things stated as follows:—

Towards the close of 1913, the foundations were laid of the new building or the Apprentices Home, and there is now almost completed another building worthy of the Association, and one which will afford a long desired opportunity to cater for a larger number of the apprentices of this city.

This year the foundations of the new Byculla Branch building were laid, and it should be ready for occupation early in 1915. For years past the work has been carried on under difficulties owing to the meagreness of equipment, and consequent inability to meet the needs of a larger membership. As these disabilities are being removed there will be facilities for work which should enable a larger section of the community, to be reached.

Upon the resignation of Sir Henry Procter, Mr. D. M. Inglis, one of our oldest members, and one who was closely identified himself with the Association's activities in this city was elected President. With his wide business knowledge and grip of local conditions he is in every way suited to guide the affairs of the Association successfully in these troublous days, and the Committee feel confident that he will have the good and hearty co-operation of the whole membership.

At the close of last year a still further increase of membership was anticipated, but War has come and with it unrest in every walk of life, which has necessarily left its mark upon the Assocation, and the membership has suffered considerably.

With the movement of troops from India for active service, a great opportunity was presented to the Association and availed of. The Central Building was thrown open to the troops. They made the best possible use of it, and on every hand we had the approval both of the officers and men, who appreciated all that was done for them. Each night of the week the large hall was crowded with men, and either a Sing-Song, Concert, Cinematograph Entertainment, or Lantern Lecture was provided. The Gymnasium was turned into a supper room and every night the men showed their appreciation of the fare provided by turning up in great numbers. They afterwards went to the entertainment in the large hall. Many opportunities were afforded of presenting the Gospel Message to the men.

The Indian National Council has arranged to establish Associations in almost every centre where Territorials are to be located, and it will be the Association's endeavour to keep in touch with them wherever they may be, and to help them in every detail of their lives.

The report of the Central branch showed that the year opened with a debit balance in General Revenue Account of Rs. 2,548-12-5 and the Committee is pleased to be able to report that at the close of he year this amount has been reduced, the debit balance now being Rs. 1,899-13-9. Owing to delay in payment of the Government contributions to the Building Funds, and as the amount guaranteed from America had been temporarily withheld owing to the War, it has been necessary to arrange for an overdraft from the Bank which may have to run for some time to come. The two new buildings will probably be ready for occupation in March and it is hoped that friends of the Association will help to provide the necessary equipment.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, honorary treasurer then presented the financial statement, after which Mrs. D. M. Inglis distributed the the diplomas and medallions of the Royal Life Saving Society and the “Times of India” Billiard Cup.

The chairman then introduced Mr. W. Hindle, the new student Secretary for Bombay, and extended to him on behalf of the Association a most cordial welcome.

Mr. Hindle then addressed briefly the gathering which dispersed after the singing of a hymn.

LONDON'S WOMEN CLERKS.

Because of the war men are so scarce that the London County Council cannot find suitable men to fill temporary employment as clerical assistants, and is arranging to employ women.

Now the Council is experiencing difficulty in getting women at the old wages, and proposes to increase the wages from 25s. to 35s. a week.

At Saturday's meeting of the Burma Legislative Council there will be presented the revised financial statement for 1915-16 by the Revenue Secretary of the Government of Burma.

LAWN TENNIS.

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The expected happened when Rangarao qualified for the Singles, at the expense of Engineer yesterday before a full stand of onlookers. In the first set, especially early, it looked as though the latter might bring off as big a surprise as when he beat England, but he was subsequently very palpably outclassed, He had any amount of running about to do and got up many, difficult shots as well as being steady, but he lacks any power of attack and relies mainly on trying out his opponent's patience and scoring off his mistakes. It is a peculiar fact that there was not a single lob in the first set and, though the Mysore player went more up to the net, very few in the second. Rangarao was the more enterprising and almost throughout was the attacker, but had little chance of the volley's he is so fond of. His placing was well thoughtout and he many times completely beat the Parsi, but was unfortunate in the first set to find clever shots just go out. Putting out on practically every stroke, he kept the ball very low, and in spite of the two being level after the first eight games he was always the better tennis player. One feels, however, that he will have to do better to beat Naoroji to-day, and against a more open player he is likely to do so.

Rangarao began with the first game but the next three went against him. He then won two in succession, playing Engineer more at his own game with long rallies as a result. In his service the former placed outside more than once, and Engineer led again at 4-3. A very long game brought them level again, then Rangarao won a love game and a long one went his way.

Placing well, but failing to keep the ball in the court, five Deuces were called before Rangaro took the first of the next. The next also went to Deuce, but the third Rangarao won at love. Engineer again lost his service and the next easily afteer a double fault by Rangarao. This meant a sequence of seven games to the later, Engineer then winning his only game of the set. The last Rangarao won without losing a point, bring off two particularly nicely placed shots:—

The result was:—

Rangarao beat Engineer, 6—1, 6—1.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Final of Singles.

N. Naoroji v. Rangarao.

FRIDAY.

Semi-final Doubles.

England and Kemble v. Bhadkamkar and Wagle.

SATURDAY.

Final of Doubles.

Though England was a spectator yesterday it is still doubtful whether he will be able to play to-morrow. Should he not be fit enough, an Exhibition game will be arranged.

LONGBOAT'S FORM.

To the Editor of “The Chronicle.”

Sir,—Mr. Bence in his letter of March 8th states “that the public will never understand why their particular fancies run bad.” Now were it not for his explanation with regard to Longboat's running last Saturday, followers on form could never have understood the failure of this horse in putting up any show at all in the Aleppo Plate for how is any one, excepting the trainer or the owner, to know the physical condition in which a particular horse is on the day he runs. If Longboat, I argue, was not physically fit, it was unfair to have allowed him to run, as by doing so, the public were simply asked to throw their good money on a “bad un.”—Yours &c.

E. D. S.

Bombay, March 10th.

CULCUTTA CLIVE STREET ROBBERY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 10.

The Calcutta Police are now disposed to view the Clive Street robbery on Monday afternoon as of the purse snatching variety of crime, and not as a highway robbery with assault. No arrests have yet been made.

LADY WILLINGDON SCHEME.

VISIT TO MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon visited the Municipal Maternity Home at Bellasis Road yesterday at noon. Her Excellency was met by the Lady Presidents and Voluntary Workers of the Lady Willingdon Scheme.

Amongst others the following Lady Presidents and Workers were present:—Mrs. J. A. Turner, Mrs. Lumsden, Lady Tata, Mrs. Barham, Mrs. H. A. L. Hepper, Mrs. DeMonte, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Gordon Tucker, Mrs. B. K. Goldsmith, Mrs. Gibbs, Lady Jehangir, Mrs. McKenzie, Mrs. L. Blunt, Mrs. Stanley Reed, Mrs. Dilshad Begum, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Nicambe, Mrs. Wardlaw Milne, Mrs. Aston, Lday Jamshedji Jejeebhoy, Mrs. L. Robertson, Mrs. Street, Mrs. G. Carmichael, Mrs. D. N. Bahadurji, Mrs. H. Palmer, Mrs. G. M. Hunt, Mrs. L. L. Joshi, Mrs. A. Pinsent, Mrs. Britto, and Miss Maneckji Cursetji.

The Municipal District Nurses and Health Visitors were also present.

Dr. Miss Browne, Resident Medical Officer, and the Staff showed her Excellency over the Home.

The Home has been provided by the Municipality for the reception of poor women during confinement, and for the instruction of Native Dais. It has been open about a fortnight and already contains six patients. From its suitable position, bright, clean and attractive appearance, it must draw a large number of patients, and in conjunction with the Lady Willingdon Scheme should be of immense benefit to the poor women and children.

The furniture of the Home was supplied free of cost by Mr. Sayaji Naguji, contractor, through Dr. Godinho, who also kindly provided some pictures, others were given by Mr. Tribhuvandas M. Nathubhoy. The sanitary fittings were supplied by Messrs. Banaji Son and Co., through Dr. Sorab, O. Hormusji. A large quantity of linen was supplied through her Excellency.

In each section there is a Lady President and several voluntary workers who were present on the occasion of her Excellency's visit, explained to her Excellency the nature of the work they were doing. Her Excellency spent one hour in going through the reports and inspecting the Hospital.

A sum of Rs. 21,000 has already been subscribed, and ten Health Visitors are paid out of the Fund.

The Lady Willingdon Scheme has been working now only a month, and from the interest taken by the ladies of Bombay it is bound to develop into a work of great importance; more such Homes are required in different parts of the City. The District Nurses and Health Visitors presented her Excellency with a handsome bouquet of flowers after which a photograph was taken of her Excellency and the Lady Presidents and Voluntary Workers and Nurses.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

NEW PANTOMIME AT THE GAIETY.

At the Gaiety Palace to-night another grand pantomime is to be produced, and if we are to believe Mr. Lew Marks, who pleads guilty to the concoction of it, it is funnier than any of its predecessors. Indeed, the author goes so far as to say that if “Robinson Crusoe,” first and second editions were, in theatrical parlance, a scream, “Dick Whittington” will prove to be a yell; and certainly one or two of the ideas which are to be worked into it promise well in the laughter-making line. Mr. Marks is always up-to-date in his “business,” and he has put several quite new things into his latest effort, while a number of new songs will also be introduced.

A part specially suited to her style of broad comedy has been provided for Miss May Sherrard, who will appear as Sarah, the Cook, and will probably give us more of that pantomime “dame” business which proved so very funny a week or two ago.

With Lew Marks as alternatively Admiral Fitzwarren, and the Sultan of Morocco, Mona Moore as Dick, Little Mona as Alice, and Tom Champion as Idle Jack a really amusing entertainment can be relied upon. The pictures will include the latest war films from England.

On Saturday night, under the patronage of Lord and Lady Willingdon, the Gaiety Stars will give another of their delightful al-fresco entertainments in aid of the War Fund at the Esplanade Bandstand.

BELGIUM RED CROSS FUND.

Amount already acknowledged Rs. 134,843 2-6; Miss Clara H. Bruce, American Mission, Ahmednagar per the American Vice Consul, Bombay, (Rs. 3 of this money is from the little girls in the Boarding School at the Mission. 10, Missionary Children's Sunday School, Ahmednagar 12-10-0, Rev. B. K. Bhaskare, Alibag. Rs. 5, K. P. K. Rs. 12, J. Gasper Esqr, S. J. Rs. 5, Rev. J. W. Biscoe, (being offering from the Guild of St. Peter, St. John's Mission House, Mazagon) Rs. 25, Miss Bewicke, Dehra Ismail Khan Rs. 30, Lodge (S. Rajputana, 2800E Mt. Abu, per Wm. A. Smith Esqr, P. M. P. D. D. G. D. C. Offg. Treasurer Rs. 50, The Asstt. Auditor & Accountant in charge, Cash Office, G. I. P. Ry. Co., Bombay (being the amount of Annual Grants for purchase of prize books for Children of Company's Schools at Lonavla & Dhond, at the request of the Children of these schools. Rs. 115, Lt. Col. E. R. Howell, S.&T.C. Quetta. Rs. 235, W. O. Alcock Esqr, Broach Rs. 100, H. T. Keeling Esqr, Rs. 30, Francis F. Monk Esqr, Delhi 20 and F. Pratt Esqr, I. C. S., Collector of Surat Rs. 15. Total Rs. 135,513-12-6.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE RED CROSS GIFTS.

A Press Communique states:—

The following letter from Major Perry, I. M. S. who is in command of an Indian Stationary Hospital, will be of interest to the generous donors of Red Cross gifts:—

“They were most exceedingly useful at that time and much appreciated, and while still on the Hospital ship I wrote Colonel Grant, A. D. M. S., at Karachi and asked him to intimate to the ladies who had sent them how opportune had been their arrival and how grateful all concerned were. In the hot weather here, muslin and bed sheets will be very much appreciated. The Indian always seek protection or rather peace from flies and mosquitoes by rolling himself up in a cotton sheet when sleeping.”

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, March 11, 1915.

THE GREEK CRISIS.

In accepting the resignation of M. Venizelos the King of the Hellenes has shown himself courageous rather than wise, and though no doubt the Greek monarch, who like his brother-in-law the Kaiser affects heroics, is popular, nevertheless he runs a serious risk in thus dismissing from his Councils a man whose name has appealed to Hellenic sentiment more strongly than any other since the glories of Byron. For the ex-Premier was to the modern Athenian as a newborn Socrates, a being all-wise, endowed with all the qualities which go to make a perfect patriot and a sagacious statesman. Abroad M. Venizelos was not regarded in quite such roseate hues and his stubbornness and want of foresight on the question of Bulgarian compensation brought down on him much adverse criticism in the Chancelleries and has no doubt been productive of that diplomatic muddle which obtains in the Balkan Peninsular to-day. On the vexed question of Cavalla the ex-Minister, who was the creator of the short-lived Balkan Alliance, literally went to bits, and though his policy appealed to the Greeks it was a policy whose main currents were as often as not influenced by a certain form of pique rather than a long-sighted outlook on the country's ultimate good. But, allowing for all his shortcomings, M. Venizelos towered above all his compeers and more than any other stood for the ideals of a great Greek renaissance.

Now that King Constantine has taken this serious if not reckless step, one might ask what he intends to do next. No conjectures on this subject are possible apart from the King's own personal sympathies and family situation. A member of the elected house of Schleswig-Holstein, the Greek monarch was brought up in Germany to a large extent and for some time served in the Prussian cavalry, and subsequently married the Kaiser's sister, who, since her advent to the Greek capital, has done all in her power to strengthen the influence of the Wilhelmstrasse under the shadow of the Acropolis. It will be remembered that on the conclusion of the Balkan War King Constantine paid a visit to the French and German capitals and mortally offended the former by his rash and rather histrionic speech in the mess of that Prussian regiment of which he is the honorary Colonel, by announcing that to Germany was due the credit of the Greek victory, simply because he, the King, had received his military training there. Considering that after the disastrous campign of 1898 the Greek forces had been reorganised by the French military mission under General Eydoux, it is easier to understand the indignation of our Allies than the very German *faux pas* of the Hellenic sovereign. It is quite obvious that the present occupant of the Greek throne has not inherited the sagacity of his lamented father, who enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best business men in Europe, for the dismissal of Venizelos appears on the face of it to be a very bad stroke of business indeed. So much for the King's sympathies. The question of the moment is what course can he pursue. A diplomatic rupture with Turkey was barely avoided the other day by a prompt apology from The Sublime Porte: but the apology would seem to have been somewhat perfunctory since the Government of Enver Pasha are said to be actively following up their dare-devil policy of persecuting their Greek subjects and expelling them from both the Dardanelles and the Bhosphorus. The case of the Greeks of the Anatolian litteral is worse again since these latter live in daily terror of reprisals taken on them for the successes of the Allies. Will Greek sentiment in the face of these facts be able to hedge itself behind the dictates of the Throne? On the other hand what is the price the Greeks would require for their participation in the war? Greece would require the coast of Asia Minor and the Archipelago with Cyprus thrown in and perhaps demand Constantinople! Can we pay that price? Britain, as the greatest Moslem Power, would certainly have to think twice before taking so rash a step. Greek interference at the presentuncture would develop matters on the narrows of Gallipoli, but it would, at the same time, bring down on the Morea the legions of Bulgaria. If there was one man who with all his faults was capable of unravelling the tangled skein it was Venizelos and he has been dismissed. The King then is going to act as his own Minister, for there is no one among the other Greek statesmen who possesses the experience required for the present contretemps.

But the most significant part of the Greek crisis is that the departure of Venizelos should coincide with the negotions for the Bulgarian loan in Berlin, a part of which has already reached Sofia. Bearing in mind the financial transaction which preceded the entry of Turkey into the fray the German intrigues in Bulgaria have a sinister appearance and that country would do well to mark the warning words which characterise the Allied press, and which clearly display for the edification of Bulgarian adventurers the only result which can accrue from a rash and unprovoked hostility. Of course there can be no doubt that the sympathies of all three ruling houses of the Balkan neutrals are strictly Hohenzollern and the Balkan dynasties have more than a say in the affairs of the people. The late King of Roumania is said to have had a secret treaty with Germany and it would seem that his son is not averse to the policy of the father. From various influential Roumanian sources we have been hearing of the anticipated coalition of the Roumanians on the Allied side, but so far nothing seems to have happened. To those various high sources can now be added the name of M. Take Jonescu who announces that though no date can be given the participation of Roumania is certain. Then why not now? The whole course of Balkan policy is an enigma and it looks as though one or two of the dynasties in those lands of unrest are taking upon themselves responsibilities which they may find it difficult to discharge, and it is to be hoped that neither the Hohenzollern of Roumania nor the Coburg of Bulgaria will follow the bad example of their Royal brother of Greece.

THE OLD ANGLE OF VISION.

There are from time to time indications that the angle of vision has not changed for the Tory press in England, in regard either to India or any other of the countries for the government of which Great Britain is responsible. Lord Cromer has chosen the present time, not very appropriately we think, to publish a volume about the ex-Khedive in which, apparently,—for our acquaintance with the work is second-hand,—he descants on the many qualities which prevented Abbas II. from being a success in his position as a ruler with no sort of authority over his kingdom. Lord Cromer tells us that he was a born intriguer. He was an incurable Anglophobe and he was warped by blind suspicion and dislike of British control. All this no doubt is true enough. But what is the good of stirring up these unpleasant reminiscences. Abbas II. has thrown his die and lost. It is better to forget him, because the recollection is not very flattering to the regime which succeeded in turning him into an Anglophobe and filling him with suspicion and dislike of British control, instead of gratitude and admiration for a foreign administration which brought order out of chaos and prosperity out of bankruptcy in his dominions. Lord Cromer was a great administrator but he was not a statesman and we owe it to his incapacity, from the very beginning, to win the sympathy of a young prince, who found himself in an almost hopelessly anomalous position, and the whole tone with which he inspired his administration, that the hereditary Khedive of Egypt went over to our enemies in the hour of crisis. That was a disconcerting event which stands as a lasting reproach to Lord Cromer, and is hardly a decent occasion for the publication of this distasteful *rechauffé* of Abbas's shortcomings.

But it is with Lord Cromer's reactionary views on those broader questions of statesmanship, which he has always shown himself incompetent to grasp, that we are chiefly concerned. We read in "The Standard", some of "the more serious lessons" he would have us learn.

He tells his countrymen plainly that the Radical notion about the urgent necessity of developing Western institutions in Eastern countries is a dangerous illusion. He ridicules the belief that nothing but popular education, as usually understood, is required to fit the Egyptians to govern themselves. Least of all does he wish to see adopted in Egypt an educational policy so advanced as to necessitate the imposition of burdensome taxation.

And "The Standard" adds for itself

In each case his warning would apply with equal force to the experiments to which we are committed in another eastern country under British rule. What Lord Cromer says about Egypt in this connection also holds good for India.

Lord Cromer's gratuitous advice to his countrymen regarding Egypt is as mischievous as his commentator's application of it to India. It is our boast that we have brought prosperity to Egypt as well as to India, but if we cannot produce a measure of prosperity which will enable these countries to afford the most essential requirements of modern civilisation, of which popular and advanced education stands in the very first rank, without the cost being unduly burdensome, then the boast is an empty one and we have achieved nothing. Lord Cromer's notion is that all that is necessary with an Eastern people is to give them enough to eat and drink and a certain standard of efficiency in the municipal sphere. His imagination like that of Lord Sydenham and the whole prancing pro-consul school, carries him no further than the provision of an efficient administration. The imagination of the Egyptians and the Indians, whom we have given time to think about these things, carries them beyond this to a vista of education and self-government, and unless Great Britain can alter her angle of vision to see as far as they see, there is no hope for the future. Fortunately, there is no reason to believe that the angle of Lord Cromer and "The Standard" will be that through which the British people will take their vision of these problems in the future. But it is as well that we should mark the fact that the angle has not changed for Lord Cromer and his school and that they are still capable of a vast amount of mischief.

Notes of the Day.

Roumania and the War.

Far more important than the much exploited utterances of M. Dramandy, the Roumanian deputy at Paris, is the following telegram which has been addressed by M. Take Jonescu the most eminent statesman of the model Balkan Kingdom to the "Daily News."

BUCHAREST, Wednesday.

I have expressed in the English and the French press my strong belief in regard to Roumania's future action on the side of the Triple Entente. Nothing has occurred to change my former declaration. Indeed, my belief is firmer than ever that the present calm in public opinion springs from a deep belief that action is certain. Naturally I cannot fix dates, but I may say that the presence of the Austro-German troops near her boundaries has not weakened Roumania's determination.

The statements of the Austro-German press about change in favour of Austria and Germany is devoid of foundation.

TAKE JONESCU.

If this remarkable utterance is based on political information rather than personal especially since the chief interest for the Government of King Ferdinand to move, especially since the chief interest for the moment is in the Near East.

Bohemia and the Dual Monarchy.

Whilst the press generally has been very prolific on the case for the irredentest movements in Poland, Alsace-Lorraine and Transylvania, Bohemia has been entirely left in the cold and nine people out of ten hardly know that the Tchechs are a separate race groaning under the weight of Habsburg fetters. Only a few months before the war Prague was in a state of siege and a revolution imminent. The Bohemian has never enjoyed the Imperial favour which Galicia has received. Now it is learnt from reliable sources that a reign of terror obtains in this once historic kingdom and that Austrian brutality has glutted itself at the expense of yet one more Slavonic race. For years past the Tchechs have looked across the frontier towards the great white Tsar, and it may be that before long their deeds will merit that attention which, up to now, has not been theirs.

Germany's Financial Position.

The "Financial News," unlike most city journals, is not afraid to take responsibility for describing the position of the Reichsbank as desperate. This has been hinted at over and over again in the letters of our Financial correspondent. What is all-important in our contemporary's article, is the spirit of distrust that is spreading over Germany. The people of Germany are hoarding gold, always the fatal sign that confidence has collapsed. The "Financial News" thinks.

The financial desperation of Attila cannot be otherwise than a pleasant picture for a civilised world. The tighter the grip of economic law upon the Reichsbank's throat, the better for all honest people. But even more pleasing than the spectacle of the financial rat-trap in beneficent operation is the demonstration of the lost confidence of Germany in the unclean gang over whom the Baby-killer presides. The rush of gold into hoards and the consequent famishing of the Reichsbank mean universal distrust. For William of Germany public distrust and irrevocable damnation are the same words spelt differently. There is no surer index of actuality than the economic. You can no more fool economic law than you can induce a first-class thermometer to show a temperature of 98 while it is lying on ice.

Sir Edward Holden, needless to say a great authority on such matters, gives it as his opinion that Germany can last out twelve months as regards her gold resources. But the eminent banker has been careful to add that many other causes may lead to a cessation of hostilities.

The Gold Output and The War.

On the gold output of the world, the war has had scarcely any effect. This is contrary to expectation. We knew at the close of the first half of the past year that a falling off was to be looked for and it was natural to expect that such decline would be accentuated by the European conflagration. It now seems that several of the gold producing countries, including India, shew bigger returns for the second half of the year than they did for the first six months. The world's output for 1912 was £96,000,000, and for 1913 £9,34,50,000. Although only the returns of the greater producing countries are known for the past half year, it is possible to make from these an estimate to within a few pounds. This works out at £91,250,000. The falling off is to a great extent attributable to the Transvaal, by far the largest individual producer in the world. Though to some extent this has been due to labour troubles, it must also be largely attributed to a decline in the yield of the gold milled. The total yield from the Transvaal for the year was over thirty-five and a half millions, a falling off of nearly two millions. Rhodesia, on the other hand, with a record of over three and a half millions has increased its return by six hundred thousand pounds, while the return from West Africa is also higher. The United States, which is second only to the Transvaal as a gold-producing country, shewed some improvement on the returns for 1913, at nineteen millions. Australia shewed a falling off of half a million at ten millions three hundred thousand while Mexico with two millions to her credit showed a decline of over a million and a half, for obvious reasons. Russia shewed a gain of three hundred and fifty thousand pounds over the previous year's total of five millions. The output of India is steadily improving again, two million three hundred and forty thousand pounds being a notable improvement. It is a question whether many people realise the immense increase in the world's production of gold during the past two or three generations. Sixty-four years ago it was under twelve millions, and, although, thanks to California and Australia, it rose in a few years to thirty-six millions, there was an immediate reaction and the total ranged between twenty and twenty-five millions until twenty-five years ago. Then came the Transvaal followed later by Western Australia. The returns rose by leaps and bounds until the present big figures have been reached. It is worth noting, by the way, that Western Australia produced the handsome total of five million two hundred and thirty-seven thousand last year. This is important in view of a widespread notion that the West Australian fields have not realised what was originally expected of them.

The Depressed Classes' Mission.

The Report of the Bombay branch Mission for the year 1914, bears evidence of considerable progress achieved during the year. A girls' school and a free reading room have been added to the dozen or so institutions maintained by the Mission in Bombay. Thus, at present, the Mission is conducting three Primary Marathi schools, two Primary Gujarati schools, one Anglo-vernacular school, one night school, two girls' schools, an industrial school and workshop, a students' hostel, two free reading rooms, a debating society and two *bhajan* (prayer) samajes. Nearly 500 boys and girls were studying in these schools last year and acquitted themselves creditably in the various examinations. A class to teach how to give First Aid to the injured was opened in March last, for the benefit of the grown-ups. Regarding the hostel, whose inmates number five girls and twenty-nine boys, it is interesting to learn that "the principle of self-help and co-operation is carried to its utmost limit." This is explained by the statement that "we employ no servants and the work of sweeping, cleaning, cooking, etc., is done by the inmates themselves. Every boy is given some hostel work to do and that being little, he does it willingly, and satisfactorily." The financial outlook of the Bombay branch, however, is stated in the Report to be "extremely gloomy," owing to the falling off of donations due to the war and the reduced grant from the Wadia Trust funds. The grants received from the Municipality are also stated to be altogether disproportionate to the expenditure incurred on account of the schools. It is to be trusted that public support to so deserving a cause as the education of the depressed classes in this city will be forthcoming more generously in the current year.

Right to Resist Overcrowding.

In view of the keen interest aroused among the travelling public and the enquiries addressed to us for fuller details regarding the recently reported case of resistance offered by a railway passenger to the entry of more passengers into an already overcrowded compartment of the train,—resistance, which was justified by a Court of law,—we quote below the report of the case, which was communicated to the "Madras Mail" by its correspondent at Usilampatti. The facts of the case were as follows:—

The appellant was a lawful passenger travelling third class in the No. 8 Mail train which reached Tirumangalam Station at about 8 p.m. on the 13th August, and he had been found guilty of (1) resisting entry into a compartment not full, under section 109 (2) of the Railway Act; (2) obstructing a Railway servant in the discharge of duty, under section 121, and (3) using obscene language, section 120.

When the train entered the Tirumangalam Station, the appellant, according to the prosecution, was found standing at the doorway of a compartment, shutting out passengers who wanted to get in. The pointsman went there, and spoke to him, and he pushed him out. The Stationmaster remonstrated with the appellant, but he insulted him, and used obscene language. The Stationmaster then pulled him out of the carriage and the train left him behind. The defence was that the Stationmaster wanted to put two passengers in the carriage in which the appellant was seated, and he represented to the Stationmaster that the carriage was already crowded, and that the Stationmaster presented his interference.

The Judgment.

The Deputy Magistrate, in the course of his judgment, said:—

Every one of the Railway witnesses tried his best to evade a direct answer to the question whether the train was full to overcrowding or not. However, it does not rest on their unwilling answer only. The defence summoned the Railway books. In addition to the usual Mail train there was a special passenger train run that day from Virudupatti, which arrived at Tirumangalam one hour later, to supplement the usual carrying capacity. Separate figures for each train are not available. The combined seating capacity of the two trains in the third class, according to the Railway clerk, was 844. The number of persons delivered at Madura and Thirupparangundram by both trains was 1,073, or 229 passengers in excess of the accommodation provided. This is exclusive of the persons who travelled to stations further north of Madura.

The Deputy Magistrate, accordingly, reversed the finding of the Sub-Magistrate on the first count, and said that if the accused was justified in objecting to a further influx of passengers into an already overcrowded compartment, the finding on the second count must also be in the appellant's favour. The Deputy Magistrate also reversed the finding on the third count. In the result, the conviction and sentence were set aside, and the fine of Rs. 25 was directed to be refunded.

Official and Personal.

H. E. the Governor paid a visit to the Sion Leather Factory yesterday evening, and later dined with the members of Lodge Imperial Brotherhood.

Lady Willingdon visited Shepherd's Almshouse, Byculla, yesterday morning.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon will give a garden party at Government House on Monday next at 5 p.m.

Lord Carmichael has been elected president of the Calcutta Historical Society.

The Viceroy has gratefully accepted the offer of one million pounds of hand-baled hay for use in connection with the war from the Maharaja of Dharampur.

The ballot held on Wednesday in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing two members to represent the Chamber on the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay resulted in the re-election of the Hon. Mr. T. W. Birkett of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., and Mr. A. H. Froom, Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

MORE MERCHANTMEN SUNK.

GERMAN LOSSES IN POLAND.

BALKANS AND DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.

CRITICAL SITUATION IN GREECE.

The Admiralty announces that the steamer Tangistan has been torpedoed in the North Sea off Scarborough. One was saved of a crew of 38. The Steamer Blackwood has been torpedoed in the straits of Dover off Hastings, the crew of 17 being saved. The steamer Princess Victoria has been torpedoed in the Irish Sea off Liverpool, the crew of 34 being saved. All torpedoings occurred on Tuesday morning.

The Admiralty has also announced that the Liverpool steamer Bengrove has been sunk.

The situation in the Near East is said to be most promising. Everywhere it is recognised that the fate of the Balkans for a hundred years ahead is now being decided at the Dardanelles.

The situation in Greece is reported to be critical. The Greek Crown Council, with only two dissentients, favoured the declaration by M. Venizelos that the Greek army and navy would immediately be employed on the side of the Allies. All Greeks sympathise with the Allies and the general feeling is that M. Venizelos will return very soon and enforce his policy.

An unofficial message from Petrograd describes how two German Corps suffered in the retreat from Grodno. The Russians captured a dominating hill, taking a thousand prisoners besides guns and machine guns. The Germans' best corps, the 21st, which defended the hill lost 12,000 killed.

The Turkish authorities at Jeddah have seized food supplies destined for pilgrims to holy places. It is announced that unless an adequate assurance is received that these supplies will not be misappropriated, the British Government will be reluctantly forced to discontinue them.

DEATH OF SIR BRUCE MAXWELL SETON.

LONDON, March 9.

The death is announced of Sir Bruce Maxwell Seton.

Sir Bruce Maxwell Seton whose death is announced, was a retired clerk in te War Office, being first appointed in 1854, and became principal clerk in 1887. He was private secretary to the Earl of Ripon in 1859 and also served in this capacity to Mr. T. G. Baring M. P. (afterwards Earl of Northbrook), in 1861: to Earl de Grey and Ripon till 1866 and several others. His last appointment being secretary to Lord Sandhurst, Under Secretary of State for War, 1886.

BUDGET PASSED IN PR SIAN DIET

AMSTERDAM, March 9.

The Prussian Diet has passed the Budget. The Social-Democrats voted against it and the Poles abstained.

GERMAN SUBMARINE ACTIVITY.

FOUR MORE MERCHANTMEN SUNK.

GERMAN PIRACY.

FOUR MERCHANTMEN TORPEDOED.

CREWS OF THREE SAVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 10.

The Admiralty announces that the steamer Tangistan has been torpedoed off Scarborough. One was saved of a crew of 38;

The seamer Blackwood has been torpedoed off Hastings, the crew of seventeen being saved.

The steamer Princess Victoria has thirty-four being saved.

All torpedoings occurred on Tuesday morning.

The Princess Victoria was torpedoed eighteen miles off the Mersey.

LATER.

The Admiralty announces that the Liverpool steamer Bengrove was sunk probably by a submarine off Infracombe yesterday afternoon.

The crew of 33 were saved.

NO TIME TO ESCAPE.

The Princess Victoria kept a sharp lookout for submarines and the weather was very clear but nothing was observable till a steerman at 9-30 in the morning noticed a torpedo coming straight for the ship.

There was no time to escape.

A violent explosion occurred and the vessel listed heavily.

Two boats were lowered and the crew rowed towards the Mersey.

A small steamer eventually towed them suffering from exposure for five hours.

The Princess Victoria sank in fifteen minutes.

NO ASSISTANCE OFFERED

A fishing boat landed the crew of the Blackwood at Newhaven.

The Blackwood was torpedoed at six in the morning when the weather was bad owing to snow and squalls.

All boats were ready for lowering in case of a submarine attack.

The crew were two and half hours in the boats before they were picked up.

The submarine came to the surface but did not offer any assistance.

VESSEL FOUNDERS SUDDENLY.

The Tangistan was torpedoed at 12-30 in the morning.

The boats had already been slung out when the vessel foundered suddenly with the boats and their occupants.

The survivor was clinging to a box for two and half hours before he was picked up.

Several lascars hung to a plank but dropped off one by one and were drowned.

The Blackwood was a vessel of 1,230 tons. She was built in 1907 and owned by the Tyneside Line Ltd.

The Tangiston belonged to the Anglo-Algerian S. S. Co. She was built in 1906 and her tonnage was 3,738.

There are five British vessels of the name of Princess Victoria. The biggest is of 1,943 tons and the smallest is of 202 tons.

The Bengrove's tonnage was 3940. She was built in 1910 and belonged to Messrs. Joseph Hoult & Co., Ld.

CLAN LINER'S ESCAPE.

STEERED A ZIGZAG COURSE.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

A submarine chased the liner Clan Macrae off the Mersey yesterday morning for twenty-five minutes.

The liner escaped by steering a zigzag course at full speed.

WAR ON GERMAN SUPPLIES

REGULATIONS REGARDING COTTON.

WASHINGTON, March 9.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, has announced that Britain will allow the free passage of, or will buy at contract price if stopped all cotton for which contracts were made before March 2nd, provided it is on board not later than March 16th. In both cases shipments must be declared before sailing, and documents deposited with the consular authorities.

Ships' cargoes to enemy ports will not be allowed to proceed, but where shipments were made before Britain's announcement to intercept supplies to Germany, Britain will take the cargoes of cotton at invoice price.

FATE OF THE BALKANS.

EFFECT OF OPERATIONS AT DARDANELLES.

DISMAY AT BERLIN AND VIENNA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 10.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The situation in the Near East is most promising. The destruction of the Krupp big guns at the Chanak forts has caused as much dismay at Berlin and Vienna as at Constantinople.

Attempts are being made to minimise the importance of the operations, but everywhere it is recognised that the fate of the Balkans for a hundred years ahead is now being decided.

The whole trend of events is against the enemy, who are so well held on all fronts that no adequate support can be given to Turkey.

It even seems possible that Turkey may be forced to make a separate peace. The danger of Constantinople falling has caused troops to be marched back towards the Bosphorus from various directions including Egypt.

The attack on Smyrna is an additional surprise to Turkey. The threat to occupy Asia Minor will have important bearings on the general situation as the Turks are unable to estimate the Allies' intentions.

The uncertainty as to the meaning of the operations against Symrna is known to be troubling the Porte whose withdrawal of troops from offensive operations is a great weakness to the German policy.

The great attack on the Dardanelles has overshadowed the submarine campaign in Home waters which is languishing and ineffective.

DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.

FORT MAIDOS PARTLY DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 10.

It is reported in Athens that the Queen Elizabeth entered the Straits on Monday for the first time and participated in the bombardment with shellfire from the Gulf of Saros and partly destroyed Fort Maidos above the Narrows.

ALLIES' CASUALTIES.

LONDON, March 9.

It is officially announced that the casualties at the Dardanelles on March 4th were three bluejackets killed and six wounded and in the naval division 22 killed, 22 wounded and three missing.

FUTURE OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, March 9.

Speaking in London, Mr. Herbert Samuel said that there was reason to hope that the taking of Constantinople would not be long delayed.

WELSH BILL COMPROMISE.

TO BE ENFORCED AFTER THE END OF THE WAR.

LONDON, March 9.

In the House of Lords, Earl Beauchamp announced a compromise on the Welsh Bill whereby its enforcement is postponed until six months after the conclusion of the war.

The Marquis of Lansdowne and the Archbishop of Canterbury accepted it.

DEATH OF SIR JAMES DONALDSON.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

The death is announced of Sir James Donaldson, Principal of the University of St. Andrews.

THE TSAR.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

The Tsar has gone to Helsingfors.

FOOD SUPPLIES FOR PILGRIMS.

SEIZED BY TURKISH AUTHORITIES.

ENERGETIC PROTESTS NOT HEEDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 10.

A communiqué states:—

It is reported by the Italian Government that the Turkish authorities at Jeddah in spite of energetic protests of the Italian Consul there have seized the Magador with a cargo of thirty thousand sacks of barley which was destined for pilgrims to holy places.

His Majesty's Government in their solicitude for the welfare of pilgrims had made special arrangements for exempting food supplies from their measures for dealing with contraband and the high-handed action of the Turkish authorities in taking advantage of this fact, will be universally condemned.

If the supplies sent by his Majesty's Government for Moslems on sacred errands to holy places are to be siezed and used for Turkish military forces such supplies obviously must cease.

His Majesty's Government therefore while adhering unswervingly to their policy of respecting holy places will be reluctantly forced, unless the Italian Government receive from the Turkish Government an adquate assurance that these supplies will not be misappropriated, to discontinue them.

MANUFACTURE OF WAR MATERIAL.

GOVERNMENT TO ASSUME CONTROL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Mar. 9.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George introduced a Bill amending the Defence of the Realm Act so as to give Government power to assume control not only of factories turning out munitions and war material but also of factories which Government hoped would soon turn out war material.

Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that not only the duration but the success of the war depended on the output of munitions.

Mr. Bonar Law, assenting to a rapid passage of the Bill, dwelt on its extraordinary and drastic character but the duty of the Opposition was to support it.

He urged the Government to take into their confidence and consultation manufacturers acquainted with the industries concerned.

Mr. Lloyd George said that the Government proposed to consult manufacturers and bring them together from various disrticts and put a business man at their head. They would also organise the whole engineering community to assist in increasing the output and he was confident that they would get their assistance.

SECOND CANADIAN CONTINGENT.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

The "Morning Post" staes that the second Canadian contingent has landed in England.

STANHOPE BRAVERY MEDAL.

The Stanhope gold medal for the bravest deed of the year has been awarded by the Royal Humane Society to Mr. Edward J. Hales, chief officer in the steamship Mineric, of the Andrew Weir Line.

On June 3 last the Mineric ran into a violent typhoon in the Sea of Japan. An upturned fishing schooner was sighted with four men clinging to her. The Mineric rescued them, and learned that a woman was pinned captive under the wrecked boat.

Hales took an axe, leapt into the wild sea, and hacked a great hole through the side through which he pulled the exhausted woman.

They were forced to cling to the upturned boat for nearly an hour with the waves breaking over them.

CRITICAL SITUATION IN GREECE.

KING'S DIFFICULT POSITION.

WHOLE NATION IN FAVOUR OF ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 9.

The Greek Crown Council, with only two dissentients, favoured the declaration by M. Venizelos that the Greek Army and Navy would immediately be employed on the side of the Allies.

All Greeks sympathise with the Allies and the general feeling is that M. Venizelos will return very soon and enforce his policy.

It is admitted that the King is in a very difficult position.

Meanwhile, the situation in Greece is critical.

NEW GREEK CABINET.

ATHENS, March 9.

M. Goumaris is forming a Ministry and will probably announce the names to the King to-night.

ATHENS Mar. 10.

The King has approved the Cabinet with M. Goumaris as Premier and Minister of War and M. Zographos as Minister for Foreign Affairs.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

CAPTURE OF ENEMY TRADE.

LONDON, Mar. 9.

In the House of Commons Mr. Runciman said: The proclamation relating to trading with the enemy does not prohibit trading with German firms or the branches in China. The Board of Trade is doing all it can to encourage the transfer of Chinese business from German to British firms.

EXHIBITION OF SAMPLES.

Explaining the action to promote the capture of enemy trade in India, Mr. Roberts said:—Leaflets have been issued dealing with various industries and the exhibition of samples of German and Austrian imported goods has been held in Calcutta. Similar exhibitions will shortly be held in Bombay and Madras. Furthermore an officer has been attached to the Board of Trade to assist in expanding the market of Indian raw materials in the United Kingdom.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN SHAKESPEARE.

Referring to the death of Captain Shakespeare, Mr. Roberts said:—Captain Shakespeare was unfortunately killed at the beginning of the action between Amir Nejd and the Chief of Shammars, between whom there is a hereditary feud. Captain Shakespeare was with Amir Nejd, who was victorious. The public service has lost an able and gallant officer of great promise.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

Replying to a question as to whether Government was satisfied with treatment of British prisoners in Germany, Mr. Primrose announced that there was every hope that shortly arrangements would be made rendering the treatment fairly satisfactory.

ACUTE SITUATION IN PORTUGAL.

REVOLVER ATTACKS IN STREETS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 10.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

The "Daily Chronicle's" Lisbon correspondent reports revolver attacks on several democratic Parliamentarians in the streets of the capital on Feruary 28. One was killed and two of the assailants were wounded by return fire.

A week previous Signor Costa's life was attempted at Oporto.

There were riotous scenes in Lisbon on the 27th February in connection with the Cabinet's governing without a Parliament.

The object of the dictatorship is to secure honest elections.

The politicians protest as they wish to control the elections and secure a majority for themselves.

GERMAN RETREAT FROM GRODNO.

BEST CORPS SUFFERS BADLY.

TWELVE THOUSAND KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 9.

The German retreat from Grodno resulted in the discomfiture of two German corps. The Russians exerted continual pressure, fighting for several days supported by garrison artillery, and captured the dominating hill No. 1003, taking over a thousand prisoners, besides guns and machine guns.

The Germans' best corps, the 21st, which defended the hill, lost twelve thousand killed.

The Russians then repulsed German counter-attacks and compelled the Germans to act wholly on the defensive, driving them back and taking village after village and making prisoners everywhere.

The Germans are evidently afraid of the capture of their twelve-inch howitzers at Ossowiecs and are removing them. The guns in this region now are only of medium calibre.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE IN CARPATHIANS

PETROGRAD, March 10.

A communiqué says:—

There was desperate fighting on Tuesday between the Niemen and the Vistula.

A German attack on the Kolno and Lomza roads was repulsed.

The Austrians continue the offensive in the Carpathians in the region of Baligrod despite crushing losses, also in the region of Uszok and Munkacs where they captured a Hill near Kozimoka on the 7th instant but we retook it yesterday morning.

FIGHTING IN CAUCASUS.

IMPORTANT POSITION OCCUPIED BY RUSSIANS.

PETROGRAD, March 9.

A communiqué announces that we have occupied an important position in the Transchorok region, throwing back the Turks towards the south-west and inflicting heavy losses.

FUTILE INFANTRY ATTACK.

COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED.

PARIS, March 9.

A communiqué says:—A violent German bombardment in the region eastward of Steenstroete was followed by a German infantry attack which failed. The enemy made several more counter-attacks against Reichackerkopf which were easily repulsed.

HOT FIGHTING IN CHAMPAGNE

GERMAN WORK CARRIED.

PARIS, March 9.

Yesterday evening's communiqué said:—

In Belgium, east of Steemstraete, we repulsed an attack.

There has been fighting all day at Notre Dame de Lorette and the positions are unchanged.

Hot fighting in our favour has occurred in Champagne.

We repulsed two counterattacks in the wood where we recently gained a footing between Souain and Perthes and made further progress here and in the adjoining wood.

We repulsed an attack on a ridge north-east of Mesnil and captured another two hundred yards and carried a German work with armoured shelters and extensive underground chambers.

We attacked between Four-de-Paris and Bolante, in Argonne, capturing two hundred yards of the enemy's first line.

MASTERY OF SNIPERS MAINTAINED.

ENEMY'S ARTILLERY MORE ACTIVE

LONDON, March 9.

A bulletin from Field-Marshal French says:—The mastery of our snipers has been maintained. This is primarily due to local and individual initiative, assisted by successful mining operations. The enemy's artillery has been more active than usual but the effect has been slight.

THE INDIAN CORPS.

OPERATIONS AT THE FRONT.

RECORD OF HARDIHOOD AND DARING.

The following interesting details of the general course of operations of the Indian Corps, from the time it arrived in France to relieve the pressure south of the river Lys, up to the end of October has been forwarded to us for publication.

The publication of Sir John French's despatches of the 20th November renders possible a more detailed account of the operations of the Indian Army corps.

As will be seen from the despatches, prior to the arrival of the Indian Army Corps in the concentration area, the British forces north and south of the Lys had resisted desperate attacks by numerically far superior German forces with the greatest gallantry, and had counter-attacked effectively on every possible occasion.

TASK OF THE INDIAN CORPS.

Troops of the Indian Corps arrived in the theatre of operations in time to relieve the pressure south of the Lys, and to take the place of some of their comrades of the British Army who needed a rest. They were also able to release troops south of the Lys for operations north of that river. Here the British forces in the direction of Ypres had covered themselves with glory by withstanding a desperate and prolonged German effort, inspired by the Kaiser in person, to break through our line at any cost. The task of the Indian corps was to pull as great an enemy weight as possible, in order to prevent the Germans south of the Lys from sending troops to assist their efforts north of that river. That this task was successfully fulfilled is apparent from the messages received from Commander-in-Chief which have already been published. It has entailed the stubborn defence of what was at first a very extended line against continual attacks and under heavy shell fire. The losses have been heavy. But in no section of the line up to the present have the enemy been able to make any permanent advance. The experience gained has many times enhanced the fighting efficiency of the Corps.

FEROZEPORE BRIGADE.

The Lahore Division detrained in the concentration area on October 19th in advance of the remainder of the Corps. Almost at once, the Ferozepore Brigade, under orders from General H. Q. was sent to join Major General Allenby's Cavalry Corps south of Ypres. Owing to the urgent necessity of reinforcing the line units were hurried to the front in motor omnibuses and were then split up and distributed where their services were most required. The brigade remained with the Cavalry Corps until November 4th on which date its last unit rejoined the Lahore Division at Estaires. During this period all the battalions of the brigade with the exception of the 9th Bhopal Infantry were engaged in the operations at Wytschaste, Messines and Warneton. They had very heavy fighting and rendered splendid service at a critical period—a service recognised in a warm message of thanks from the Commander of the Cavalry Corps.

COURAGE AND RESOURCE.

The regiments which thus were the first of the Indian Contingent to come into action were the 1st Battalion, Connaught Rangers, the 57th Rifles of the old Frontier Forces, and the 129th Baluchis. Although they were divided sometimes by companies, among other formations, these regiments one and all amply sustained their splendid reputations. All classes showed, as indeed have all our regiments, that they could from the first stand continuous and heavy shell fire from shrapnel to high explosives. Sikhs, Panjabi Mahomedans, Dogras and Pathans all showed great courage and resource under very trying conditions. The Pathans especially won the admiration of all by their constant cheerfulness. During the whole time that the Brigade was with the Cavalry Corps, the good feeling and mutual trust and admiration existing between the British Cavalrymen and Indian soldiers was very marked.

FINE WORK BY JULLUNDUR BRIGADE.

The remainder of the Lahore Division arrived at Estaires on the 23rd October, and was at once attached to the 2nd Corps which from the 12th of the month had been engaging vastly superior numbers in the area North of the La Bassee Canal. The Jullundur Brigade on the following day took over the ground on the left of the Second Corps which up to then had been held by a French Cavalry Corps. That night and during the following four days the brigade was repeatedly attacked but in every instance successfully repulsed the enemy. The German attacks at times reached to within twenty yards of our trenches, while the battalions were subjected nearly the whole time to a heavy shell fire. It was only on the 26th that it was possible to afford any support to this brigade when it received a backing of French troops of all arms and half of its own 47th Sikhs.

DISTINGUISHED AND GALLANT CONDUCT

Meanwhile the small remainder of the Division from the 25th October onwards was heavily engaged in assisting the 7th Brigade of the Second Corps in the fighting round Neuve Chapelle. Here on Oct. 28th half a battalion of the 47th Sikhs and the 20th and 21st Companies Sappers and Miners distinguished themselves by a very gallant counter-attack by which, in spite of very heavy machine gun and rifle fire, they drove the Germans out of the village with the bayonet. On emerging however from the houses, they were suddenly exposed to the concentrated fire of machine guns cleverly concealed, and were slowly forced to retire, losing heavily in officers and men. During the same morning the enemy attacked, under cover of the usual heavy bombardment, but each effort was repulsed with heavy loss. One of our trenches was carried and then recovered after great loss had been inflicted on the enemy.

REMAINDER OF CORPS ARRIVES.

Thus far the operations had been limited as shown above to the two brigades and divisional units of the Lahore Division. Practically the whole of the remainder of the Indian Corps arrived in the theatre of operations on the 29th October. The Meerut Division on that date completed its detrainment and concentrated in billets. Preparations were at once made to take over the whole of the line which till then had been occupied by the Second Corps. Owing to the extended front, some infantry and artillery of the latter Corps remained for some time to assist the Indian Corps; some being withdrawn on the arrival of the Ferozepore Brigade from the North on the 4th November, and some at a later date when the readjustment of the line rendered their support no longer necessary.

THE COUNTRY DESCRIBED.

The general course of operations rendered necessary a defensive attitude on the part of the Indian Corps if indeed the term "defensive attitude" can be applied to either of two opponents when both find themselves entrenching within a few yards of each other, and neither is in a position to advance. A short description of the country in which the line taken up by the Indian Corps lies will perhaps bring home more clearly the general conditions of the operations. The whole of the area is low lying arable land. It is interested by a maze of narrow winding roads along which scattered hamlets and solitary cottages are dotted at close intervals. The water is close to the surface and small canals and ditches abound while two or three larger navigation canals wind their way, mostly above the level of the surrounding country, through the area. Observation is impossible in most instances for more than at most a few hundred yards while frequent copses and larger woods with numerous orchards and tree-lined "Chaussee" still further interfere with the view. Here and there are a few small factories in the more considerable villages and townships. The district is served by two lines of rail which have proved of ample capacity to supply all the needs of the Corps The chief industry of the neighbourhood is the cultivation of sugar beet, and it is in the heavy rain-sodden beet fields that the line of trenches mostly runs. These trenches, like those of the enemy, are of course in such terrain most irregularly placed. Here taking advantages of a natural ditch, there of a house which can be placed in a state of defence, the line winds with minor salients and re-entrants, strong at some places, weak at others.

SUBJECTED TO CONTINUOUS SHELL FIRE.

The Meerut Division had taken over all the southern portion of the front occupied by the 2nd Corps on the 30th November. From that date the Corps held that line for some time during which there were no opportunities for tactical action and in consequence the operations were limited to the capture or recapture of portions of the line in a manner till hitherto regarded as belonging exclusively to siege warfare. From the date on which the Indian Corps took over the line, the troops holding it were subjected to constant shell fire, nearly all day and often during the night. Some of these heavy bombardments were followed by attacks, which except on two occasions when the trenches of the 28th and 22nd Gurkhas were rendered absolutely untenable, were at once repulsed. The line even after the two attacks referred to, remained intact, for it was restored with little eventual trouble or loss and a better alignment was found in each case.

SIEGE WARFARE.

As mentioned above, the operations have been those of siege warfare. For this the enemy were at the outset well provided with such indispensable close quarter weapons as bombs, searchlights and trench mortars throwing a heavy shell for short distance. At first our means of reply were inadequate, but we have been able to improvise similar weapons and it was not long before both British and Indian infantry had settled down to the new conditions. From the first they realised that they had nothing to fear from the German infantry when it came to hand to hand fighting. In this war as in every other it is the man behind the weapon that tells in the long run.

COMRADESHIP IN ARMS.

One of the outstanding features of the operations has been the splendid mutual support of the Indian regiments and the British battalions of corps. Often British and Indian platoons and companies have found themselves intermingled during the progress of some attack or defence. In every case there has been a stirring record of the comradeship in the arms which exists between British and Indian soldiers. The stolid endurance, courage and devotion of the former command the outspoken admiration of their Indian comrades. There is no question of relative courage. No troops in the world could have displayed more daring gallantry than our Pathans, Panjabi Mahomedans, Garhwalis, Dogras, Jats, Gurkhas and Sikhs, to mention but a few of those classes which compose the corps. But to the Indian soldier suddenly transported to France everything is novel. It says volumes for his *sangfroid* and worth that he is not completely bewildered. We have so suddenly been brought face to face with the question of Indian troops in Europe that it is easy to forget that it is not only "Jack Johnsons" and "Black Marias" and all the paraphernalia of this last of wars that is novel to the dwellers in the plains and mountains of India.

In the course of the operations of the period which is under review there has scarcely been a day which has not seen some incident which in other campaigns would have received more than a passing notice. It is only possible at present to give such description of the more important actions as the details at hand warrant.

GURKHAS ATTACKED IN FORCE.

On October 30th an attack (preceded by the usual heavy bombardment) was made in great force upon the 2/8th Gurkhas Rifles. The regiments had only taken over the line on the previous night and it may be said that the attack was almost continuous from the moment it found itself in the trenches. The regiment was forced to evacuate its trenches when a section on the right, whose position had been rendered untenable by heavy explosive shell, gave way and laid the flank open to enfilade. The line was partially re-established on the night of the 31st October by the Bareilly Brigade, but a small section of the trenches were held by the enemy, extraordinary as it may seem till a day or two later.

A WEAK POSITION

The next important action occurred on the 2nd November. The 2nd Battalion, 2nd Gurkhas, has been assigned to a line near Neuve Chapelle on the night of the 29th October after the capture of the latter village by the Germans. The line taken up was forced on us by the exigencies of the moment. It formed an acute salient to the front, and in addition there had been no time to complete the trenches or make adequate arrangements for the defence. The enemy, well aware of the weakness of this part of the position and possessed of a mortar throwing an enormous shell filled with high explosive, began a furious bombardment at 11 a.m., on the 2nd November. This fire was able to take the whole of the right and centre and part of the left in enfilade. In a few minutes the trenches occupied by two double companies and part of a third were filled in and destroyed.

COURAGEOUS GURKHAS.

Under cover of this bombardment the enemy was able to advance into some saps on the left which they had constructed From these they threw large hand grenades to which our men could not reply. The enemy then and only then, pushed forward to the remains of the trenches, picking off any officers remaining. The company in the last trench on the left continued to hold out in the most gallant and stubborn way, assisted by the right of the Connaught Rangers. Many of the survivors of the ruined trenches on the right also held out, never quitting them till night fall when they were brought out by their Gurkhas officers. These latter when nearly all their British officers were killed or wounded continued to lead with cool courage and determination.

Colonel Norie's splendid bravery and leading throughout the days have already been mentioned by the Commander-in-Chief in his despatch. He made every effort which was humanly possible to retrieve the situation. Leading up his reserves at the beginning of the action, he was able to locate and silence for a time the mortar which had played such havoc with the right trenches. Forced to retire from lack of ammunition, he re-organised his men again and with a squadron of the Poona Horse, whose gallant Colonel had been killed, made another effort to advance till held by overwhelming machine gun fire and high explosive shells.

THRILLING RESCUE FROM A WRECK.

HOLE CUT IN THE STEEL PLATES.

A shipping disaster occurred at Peterhead on Saturday Feb. 9, resulting in the loss of a salvage boat, Salvor No. 1, of Hull, and six out of her crew of seven. Previously the trawler Daniel Stroud stranded on the beach of the South Bay, but without loss of life, says the "Manchester Guardian."

Tremendous seas were running across the South Bay, in which both vessels had taken shelter, the salvage boat in the lee of the breakwater of the harbour of refuge. About eight o'clock the salvage boat moved from its position in a northerly direction. Then something seemed to go wrong with her engines, and she was carried into the seething middle of the bay. An attempt was made to get her to steam astern, but she was caught by another heavy sea.

It was seen by the spectators on the shore that the vessel was doomed, and with the next huge wave she was struck broadside on and turned turtle, being swept across the bay, keel up, and on to a low reef of rocks at the brickworks.

The crew were imprisoned in the vessel and hope of their safety was abandoned, when a man was observed to put his hand out of one of the portholes and wave for help. Crowds watched in agonised suspense attempts to cut through the steel plates of the vessel's hull and rescue the imprisoned man before the tide should drown him as in a trap. The heroic feat was accomplished by a boilermaker named McRobbie. By means of an oxygen apparatus he cut a hole twenty inches square above the porthole of the compartment where the man was imprisoned and then carried him ashore on his back amid the cheers of thousands of spectators.

THE SURVIVOR'S STORY.

The rescued man was John Ritchie, the cook. He is the sole survivor. He stated that he was in the forecastle of the vessel at the time, and found himself imprisoned in the upturned hull. The vessel had turned over so quickly that plenty of air was left in the forecastle. As the boat lifted to the swell, he could see the light through one of the portholes, and he put out his hand and waved it. Every minute or so the boat dipped beneath the water, but when she lifted again he repeated his efforts to attract the attention of anyone who might be watching the wreck from the shore. This went on for three hours.

I was dazed and practically gasping for breath, Ritchie continued. I then heard tapping outside the hull of the boat. Then someone spoke through the porthole. The voice said, "Where shall I cut open the hull?" I indicated this, showing him how to keep clear of the stanchions. It seemed hours before I knew anything else. There were fumes of acetylene gas blown into the vessel, and then someone grasped me by the neck and pulled me out of the dark dungeon of the hull, where for a time death seemed to be my only hope of release. I found afterwards that my rescuer was Mr. McRobbie, a Peterhead blacksmith.

Mr. McRobbie's attention had been attracted by Ritche's hand showing out of the porthole.

FIRST NEW ARMY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 10.

A "Civil and Military Gazette", cable says:—

The "Sandard" states that the Army Council has decided to post two sergeants and two corporals from the front to each battalion of the first new army.

THE MAHABHARATA OF THE WEST.

AN INDIAN SEPOY'S IMPRESSIONS.

THE VOW OF WARIAM SINGH.

An "Anglo-Indian" writes to "The Times."—I found the Indian Hospital at the College des Jesuites transformed. Roads had been made in the quagmire between the blackened ruins, walls demolished, flower borders laid along the paths, and thousands of bulbs, crocuses, daffodils, narcissus, had been planted to gladden the spring. In this work the convalescents had lent a hand. A recreation ground with a pavilion was being prepared for them in the summer. It is to be hoped that before June the Indians will have reason to appreciate the climate of France which they compare now with the monsoon in an Indian hill station.

Inside the new sheds and the habitable part of the building—the greater part of it was burnt down when the Jesuits left—one finds the same reformation. Thresh, laundry, X-rays and electric light installation, fire-escape, bathrooms are all spick and span with the paint on them and ship-shape. The wards of this hospital alone contain 1,200 beds.

In the great theatre, now a ward, with its gallery hung with the flags of the seven Allies. I wandered among the beds looking for men of the —th Infantry, one of the hardest-hit Indian regiments in the war. They would be able to tell me how a certain officer—not one of them, though I had reason to believe that he was near them at the time—had fallen in the trenches. The doctor led me to the bed of Zorawar Singh, a *naik* of the regiment. He was considered one of the most intelligent men in the ward and more likely than others to give me a clear account. He had lost one arm.

"It is of no account, Sahib," he said in response to my expression of sympathy, "we are soldiers. We are ready always to give an arm or a leg or life for the Sircar. It is our calling."

The Indian always says the correct and proper thing. Until one knows him one suspects these formulas as the trail of the Moral Reader. In reality they are quite genuine and spontaneous. He delivers a platitude as impressively as if it were an epigram. It is the Sahib's decadence that fears the commonplace.

I ask him about Fleming Sahib—I do not give the officer's real name. Zorawar Singh had seen him fall when the enemy reached the trench. "Marte, marte, murgya," he said. "He died beating, beating." He sat up in bed and waved his one arm. "And his hand was red," he added. That was all he could tell me; but it was enough. It was like a village bard describing the death of Rustum.

A SOLDIER'S OATH.

Then he told me about Wariam Singh and his battalion who would not surrender. He was on leave when the regiment was mobilized and the news reached him in his village. It was a very hot night. They were sitting by the well, and when Wariam Singh heard that the —th Infantry were going *Wilayat* to fight for the Sircar against a different kind of white man, he said that, come what might, he would never surrender. He made a vow then and there, and, contrary to all regimental discipline, held by it.

I can picture the scene, the stencilled shadows of the *kikar* in the moonlight, the smell of baked flour and dying embers, the almost motionless group in a ring like birds on the edge of a tank, and in the background the screen of tall sugar cane behind the dry thorn hedge. The village *Kahne-wallah* (recounter of tales) would be half-chanting, half-intoning, with little tremulous grace notes the ballad about "Wa-ar-button Sahim," or Jan Nikalsain, when the *lumbardar* from the next village would appear by the well and portentously deliver the message.

The scene may have flickered before the eyes of Wariam Singh, lying stricken beside his machine gun, just as the cherry blossom of Kent is said to appear to the Kentish soldier. The two English officers in his trench had fallen; the Germans had taken the trenches to the left and the right, and they were enfiladed up to the moment when the final frontal wave broke in. The order came to retire, but Wariam Singh said, "I can not retire, I have sworn," and he stood by his machine gun.

"If he had retired no doubt he would have been slain. Remaining he was slain, but he slew many," was Zorawar Singh's comment.

Afterwards the trench was taken back and the body of Wariam Singh was found under the gun. The corpses of the Germans lay all round "like stones in a river bed."

But even so the enemy did not command Zorawar Singh's respect. "They are children in battle," he said. "At 35 yards they lifted their rifles to fire, then all at once the earth became empty of them. Others came, and again all the earth became empty. They understand nothing."

IMPRESSIONS OF FRANCE.

I asked Zorawar Singh to tell me his impressions of France. It is a clean country, he said, and the people are kind. All along the railway he had seen cities, and one city joined another, so that you could not tell where one began and the other ended, and it seemed all like one street; and the land was everywhere cultivated and rich. He had been surprised to see dogs drawing carts and turning churns, and he noticed that there were no buffaloes or camels and no dung in the country. The chickens were very dear—instead of fourpence one paid six times this sum; but, on the other hand, the people of the country were very honest and had only one price. He knew the words for "chicken" and "thank you" and "trenches" and "salaam." The Francewallah Sahib (interpreter) had taught him these. As to the war, it was not like any ordinary war, but more like the Mahabharat, in which the gods came down and fought with men.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL

A KING OF POLAND

BELATED AUSTRIAN EFFORT TO OUTBID THE CZAR.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 14.

The news that the Emperor of Austria has issued a manifesto summoning an assembly to elect a King of Poland will cause much amusement when it becomes generally known here, writes Mr. H. Hamilton Tyfe from Petrograd. The report is at present only circulating among officials and diplomats, who agree in thinking that it is too late in the day to influence the Poles and cannot be otherwise than futile, seeing that Galicia is mostly in Russia's hands.

Russia's promise to revive Polish nationality by granting a Constitution to Poland, Silesia, and Galicia, coupled with the undertaking to rejoin these provinces after the war as they were joined before the partition of the ancient kingdom between Russia, Prussia, and Austria, has made a real impression, and this belated effort to outbid the offer made in the Grand Duke's proclamation in August last is merely foolish and characteristic of Austrian statecraft, which is always the day after, and will fail in any case.

AIR "INVASION" OF CANADA.

MYSTERY OF FLIGHT FROM THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.

A despatch from Ottawa states that Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Premier, at ten o'clock yesterday evening received a telegram from the Chief of Police at Brockville (Ontario) stating that four aeroplanes had crossed the St. Lawrence from New York. The machines dropped light balls and headed north towards Ottawa.

The street lights of Ottawa and those of Parliament-square were extinguished immediately. Blinds were drawn in Parliament Buildings, the residence of the Duke of Connaught and the Mint. The Duke is absent from the city.

No further reports regarding the aeroplanes have been received, but precautions are still being taken in Ottawa.

FIGHTING IN TRIPOLI.

REBELS ROUTED WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

ROME, Feb. 14.

General Tassoni, Governor of Tripoli, telegraphs:—

With the object of chastising the rebels assembled to the south of Syrta for their provocative attitude, Major Meussier was authorised to make a sudden attack against the rebel camp at Gaduria, distant about one hour from Kasr-bu-Hadi.

On Thursday, February 11, the column attacked and burned the encampment consisting of about 150 tents which were left intact by the rebels in their hurried flight. The enemy, whose forces were constantly increased by reinforcements were distributed in groups on a very extended front and engaged our column in a flight which proved to be prolonged. At three in the afternoon the enemy were completely beaten and abandoned their new position.

The rebel losses were enormous. Our casualties were 20 whites and 4 natives killed; 4 officers, 64 whites; and 18 natives wounded, all slightly.

The column returned to Syrta on Friday.

ALIENS AND BRITISH SHIPS.

Mr. Runciman's "British Ships (Transfer Restriction) Bill" enacts that after February 12 the registration of a British ship in the United Kingdom, foreign ports of registry, and in any British possession to a person not qualified to own a British ship shall not have effect unless the transfer is approved by the Board of Trade.

It is provided that this Act shall only have effect during the war.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 9.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Captain Sir G. A. Beaumont, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut. A. Feesher, Devons.
Captain E. L. Forster, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. G. W. Lancaster, Monmouthshires.
Captain M. Lloyd, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Captain R. Pipon, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut. J. F. Radoliffe, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieut. R. Strickland, Rifle Corps.
Major Widdrington, Rifle Corps.
Lieut. H. S. Finch, Royal Lancasters.
Captain C. Maclaverty, Artillery.
Lieut. J. H. Bell, Medicals.
Captain E. P. Clarke, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. M. W. Clark, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut. G. Cursham, Royal Lancasters.
Second-Liuet. P. Naylor, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. A. W. Rhodes, East Yorkshires.

MISSING.

Captain H. G. Turner, Cheshires.

BERLIN TO-DAY.

LITTLE TALK OF VICTORY.

KAISER'S DECLINING POPULARITY.

A neutral observer who has but recently returned to England after a journey through Germany and Austria-Hungary has contributed to "The Times" some interesting impressions received during intercourse with some of the leading men in both countries.

(Later than the Mail.)

I expected, he writes, to find Berlin the throbbing heart of the Empire. Instead I found the cold, metallic, precise click of a great machine. One gets no impression of personal feelings, personal emotion. Merely the slow, grinding rotation of duties, each carried out with perfunctory energy, but the whole the most magnificent organisation the world has yet seen.

Berlin is more its true provincial self than at any time since it has become a world capital. The large foreign transient population is lacking, and the immaculately clean white marble ancestors of the present Kaiser, which he has aranged so neatly in rows, vis-a-vis, in the Tiergarten, must be content to smile or frown down on the daughters of Berlin dressed "auf Deutscher Art"—in German fashion.

Though the life of the people goes its round undisturbed, in higher circles about the Court all social life has ceased, except for small parties given for the entertainment of officers invalided home. The wounded who reach Berlin are an unusually reticent lot, compared with those in other cities, though they must be the heroes of the war, for every other soldier, in the capital has been decorated with the Iron Cross. The national song will have to be changed to "Kreuzland, Kreuzland uber Alles" if the war continues, a wit has recently suggested.

"NO DIPLOMATIC PEACE."

The striking absence of a warlike spirit in the capital, a certain emptiness and lack of enthusiasm, can be explained in part by the fact that the Emperor, established at his "Grossee Hauptquartier," then somewhere on the Western front, has taken with him as part of his staff his Prime Minister, Minister for Foreign Affairs, etc., in all, I am told, some 300 persons. Here in a little asbestos hut for the Emperor and other even less desirable and cramped quarters for his Ministers, the whole executive administration of Germany is being carried on. Berlin, politically speaking, is merely a deserted annex of "Headquarters."

That the empire suffers thereby particularly in its foreign affairs, was told me by a distinguished German. The open criticism of German diplomacy by all classes seemed to me extraordinary. That the "haute finance" was not advised of the war in due time, in order to call in loans, etc., rankles in their minds. That the country was not informed of the English "Point of view" or was falsely advised is felt bitterly. In fact, German diplomatists are in such disrepute at the present moment that I heard more than one person emphatically declare, "We will have no diplomatic peace"; and I know that the great industrial banking, and commercial men of Germany expect to be consulted, should the occasion arise, or not a man of them but believes that the end will be favourable.

Yet strangely enough one hears little talk of victory, little boasting over the prowess of the German arms, and stranger still to a foreigner, the Emperor's name rarely, if ever, figures in the conversation. In point of popularity with the people he ranks about sixth.

"THE SMILE OF BERLIN."

Hindenburg, the leader in Poland, is of course the national hero, though among the well-informed, his Chief of Staff, Ludendorff, is given the credit for his successes. For the war on the Eastern frontier is, to the Berliner, of far more interest and import than the campaign on the Western front.

Next comes the crown Prince, and nothing could attest to his rising fame more strikingly than the fact that the bristling moustaches "a la Kaiser" have practically disappeared, all officers having clipped their moustaches to the "tooth-brush" style worn by the heir to the Imperial Throne. After him, and running close third, comes Count Zeppelin. Then Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria and the Crown Prince of Wurttenberg, both having proved themselves great military leaders. Then the Emperor.

The Crown Princess is undoubtedly the most popular woman Germany has had since the days of "Queen Louise." The Smile of Berlin" as she is called, and her four sturdy little sons all in military dress arouse the wildest enthusiasm whenever they appear.

LONDON, March 9.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. R. E. Groome, Artillery.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

KILLED.

Captain C. Dinnen, Liverpools.
Major F. G. Richards Medicals.
Major M. Goldie, Artillery.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Newstead, Suffolks.

REPORTED KILLED IN ERROR.

Second Lieut A. Dampier, Royal Fusiliers.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 10.

The following is the twenty-first list of casualties from the Persian Gulf:—

KILLED.

Lieut. A. M. Young (attached to the 16th Cavalry), Indian Army Reserve.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Major E. W. M. Purvis, 16th Cavalry.

WOUNDED.

Captain W. M. Hunt (severely), 23rd Mountain Battery.

FINANCIAL LETTER.

ENGLAND'S SPLENDID ECONOMIC POSITION.

UNREASONABLE CARPING.

THE SYSTEMATIC LIAR

WRITING OFF GERMAN BAD DEBTS.

Our financial correspondent observes that there is no lack of confidence in financial and commercial circles generally, as to the cheerful outlook regarding the future of the war. He looks upon the normal tone of the food-supply markets and the moderate prices prevailing as nothing short of an economic miracle. In contrast to this, our correspondent points out the strained situation in Germany and the unpleasant period the country is passing through owing to the shortage in its food supply.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Scarcely any business has been transacted on our Stock Exchange, but it must be said that the tone of markets has generally been firm and there is no lack of confidence on the part of dealers inside, and financiers outside the House as to the future of the war and the outlook for finance and commerce. We in England know what has been accomplished in the way of army organisation and none but the most optimistic had conceived such rapid equipment and training possible. Probably the doubts thrown by German newspapers and publicists generally are based on honest belief, for it is impossible to imagine a less sporting nation acquiring discipline and the use of arms with such elerity. The constant cry for more men may also have deceived our enemies; but it has quite a different significance to what they imagine.

STRENGTH OF RAILWAY STOCKS.

A feature of the week has been the strength of Argentine Rails and the continued strength of Canadian Railway Stocks. But most sections have shewn an encouraging front. I gave my reasons last week why the Home Railway market looks with comparatively little interest on dividend announcements for the last half of 1914. These by the way, have been of a mixed character. But as I have said, as the lines are practically in the hands of the Government and used largely for war purposes the dividends have not their usual significance.

THE FOOD SUPPLY MIRACLE.

When war was declared between Germany and France the average householder or small trademen who understood little of international finance, began to think of food and other necessities of every day life. When England entered the war zone these people began to think ever more vigorously and few there were among us who were not prepared for a big rise in prices. But no such rise took place, nor has taken place since, and the splendid maintenance of our economic position has been a miracle of the war. At the present time prices are necessarily a little higher than was the case six months ago, but the increase is nothing compared to what occurred during periods of international strife, which compared to the present war, were mere duels of arms.

UNREASONABLE CARPING.

Little surprise then if Mr. Asquith in his reply to agitators for Government interference and alarmists generally had shewn some irritability. But that is not the Premier's way. He has been patient and reasoned at length with his carping questioners. He has pointed out how in Germany, where external trade is practically stagnant and the people naturally docile under Government supervision, the central authority is failing in its attempt to control prices. How unreasonable would be Government action in Great Britain, which is a free market for exports and imports all over the world! A more excuseable question was the advisability of the Government taking steps with regard to selfish individuals who may be taking advandage of the war to force up prices of certain commodities. But here again Mr. Asquith has been gentle with his questioners and patiently studied the matter in detail. He has shewn that wheat, the chief subject of the outcry, has owed an advance in price to the ordinary laws of supply and demand. And when we take into consideration what these ordinary laws have been subject to recently, there is little wonder that the rise, such as it is, has taken place. The Argentine crop has been delayed, the Australian crop has failed, the Russian crop has not been accessible, and the Indian crop has not been available. Under the circumstances why should the Government interfere any more than they would had there been no war. Good prices are the best guarantee for a good supply in the immediate future. Even to the most superficial students of the law of supply and demand there is no need to say more.

SYSTEMATIC LYING.

The systemmatic liar is never a success at his craft when once found out; and among civilised nations Germany has proved herself the most unscrupulous if not the most expert liar of modern times. Although it is not always easy to get at the exact facts one can reach approximately the truth from the public statements of German officialdom. The process is to assume in the first place that facts are peverted for public consumption and perverted in a direction to console the Germans at home and confound the enemy abroad. For example if Germany lets it be known that she has in reserve a monster gun that will pulverize the world it may be taken for granted that Germany has not such a gun; for had Germany so mighty a weapon of "frightfulness" it would be to her interest to say nothing about it. I may claim to have been among the first to argue that the economic condition of Germany during the early weeks of the war was not nearly so satisfactory as her advocates would have had us believe. My reason for taking this view in the first place was the great fuss that German statesmen, press and publicists generally made about the great financial and economic strength of their country. So much beating of drums roused my suspicions and from that moment I laid my train of thought on the lines that Germany feared economic collapse above all things. I was soon able to point out to your readers the methods by which Germany was trying to centralise her gold and the absolutely unsound basis on which her new huge paper currency was being issued. It must be remembered that I only wrote of what I knew and you may be sure that there is far worse than German officials have ever allowed to leak out. For some time the German public loyally allowed their securities and much of their gold to flow into the Government coffers in exchange for paper. But truth will out and little by little the German people have begun to learn that the conquest of Europe is not the easy victory that they had been learned to expect. Any doubt as to the wisdom of hoarding gold has been set aside by the example of their Government, and with the possibility of defeat and the probability of shortage of food, if not actual famine before them the German people have begun to hoard. Realising this there is some mystery about the weekly increase in the strength of the reserve of the State Bank. But one solution at least has been discovered by a shrewd economist. For some time the Bank of Austria has ceased to publish weekly reports and it is more than likely we shall find in this fact the foundation of an ingenious piece of bluff.

GERMANY'S ECONOMIC PANIC.

Of course, however impressive a jeweller's stock may be, it is not of much intrinsic value to him unless he can trade with it. Unless he sells his goods he may starve. But still a great display in the window must impress his neighbours. And so Germany displays her stock of gold, accumulated for the edification of onlookers at home and abroad. But Russia and France neither import nor export, while the allied fleets watch with a vigilance that grows more thorough with experience. Not only has Germany her usual population to feed, but an enormous army in the field makes consumption abnormal. There was more subsidy and artificial bolstering in her commercial eminence before the war than was generally imagined and speculation had run high. Little wonder then that the first signs of economic panic are already apparent, that the socialist is beginning to complain with a freedom he would not have ventured to have expressed a year ago, and that the people are getting nervous and restless. Yet is the German army in occupation of nearly all Belgium and part of France, while the advance of the Russians on the East is but primitive in its development. Truly a day of retribution may be looked for when those huge forces that are accumulating surge over her Eastern and Western borders.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S POSITION.

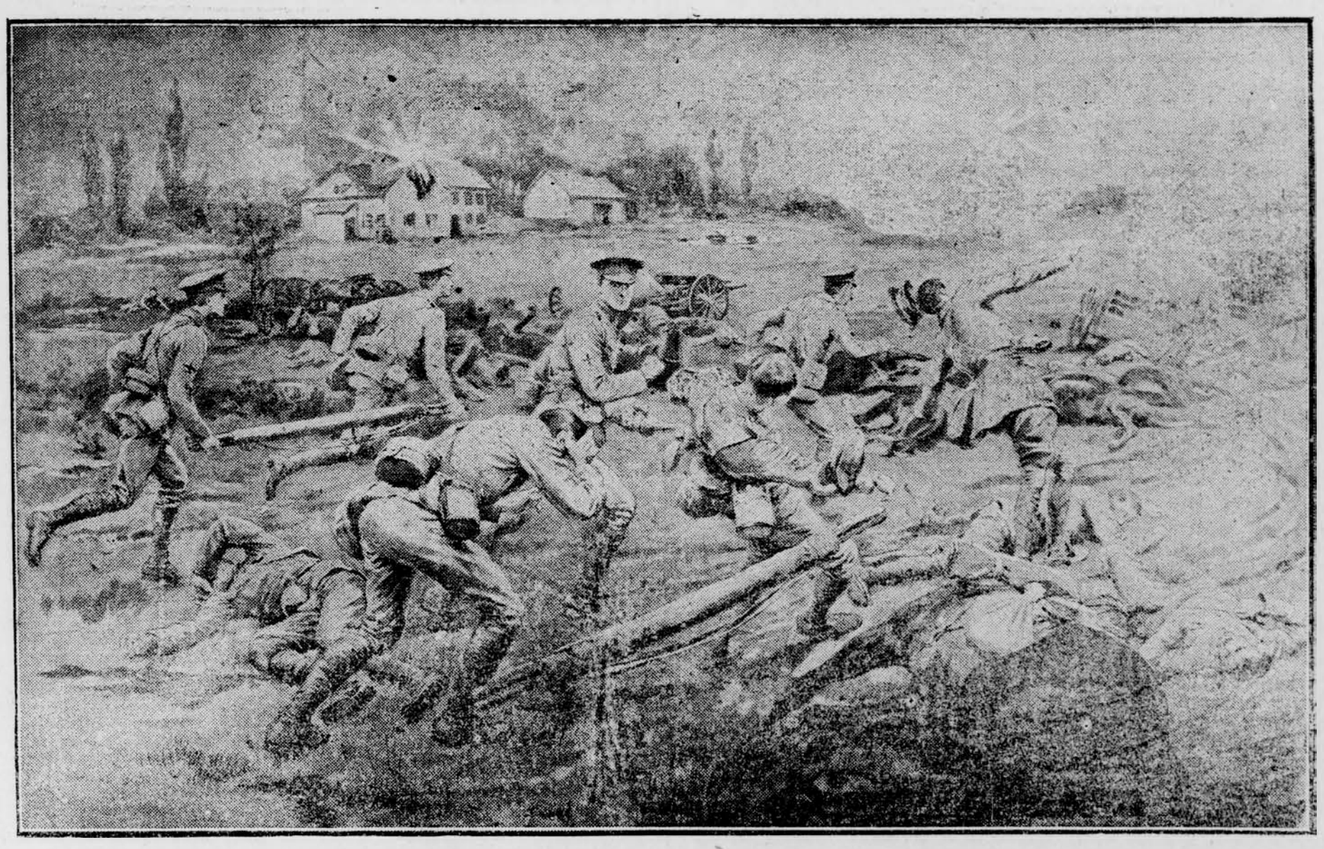
As usual in reviewing the figures of the Bank of England weekly return, allowance must be made for the ear-marking of a round million for the currency note reserve, so that a decline in the general reserve of £32,000, must be taken as satisfactory. During the week there was a contraction of £303,000 in the coin and £414,000 in the note circulation, but there was a net efflux of gold for the week of £747,000, after dealing with a million as stated. The result was the decrease in the reserve. Public deposits increased by nearly eight millions. Government disbursements having been more than offset by receipts on account of the war loan and from revenue.

It is necessary to be constantly on guard against the ways of the Wily Teuton. The Treasury in England have just issued a warning against careless dealing in Belgian currency notes. These are being offerred for sale in London, and there is more than suspicion that they come from enemy sources. Arrangements have been made under which such notes are changed for *bona fide* refugees at the Bank of England and all refugees desiring to change notes are advised to go straight to the Bank. It is pointed out that the purchase of such notes, either at their face value or at a discount, is likely to be prejudicial to national interests.

GERMANY'S BAD DEBTS.

It must be a difficult problem for those firms to whom money is owing from Germany to know exactly how to place these debts on their balance sheets. I note that one leading firm of Lancashire cotton spinners has written twenty-five per cent. off the amounts due from Germany as a precautionary measure. I can only hope for the sake of the shareholders in this enterprise that the action of the directors will prove adequate. But I incline to the opinion that the amount betrays too optimistic a spirit. The German merchants and manufacturers have been highly speculative and largely financed by the various banking houses. There has been a great system of credit and trade now is in a bad state and likely to be very much worse, as the war advances. The bankruptcy of a few financial institutions will soon bring a crowd of business houses in their wake, and the writing off of bad debts by English creditors must follow.

FIGHTING NEAR SOISSONS.



Reproduced from "The Graphic."

The picture drawn by Frank Dodd, R. I. from a sketch by Major Keepel H. Reed, shows the Royal Army Medical Corps working under fire during the fighting near Soissons.

THE ANCIENT PERSIANS AND THE PRUSSIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In to-day's issue of your much read paper, your correspondent "A Parsi" has rightly resented an article in the columns of the "Advocate of India" comparing the Prussians with the ancient Persians. Whatever may be said of the old Persian civilization, one thing is certain that the European writers on ancient Persia, with some exceptions, have never done justice to its Oriental civilization and have even gone so far as to discredit what the other non-Hellenic historians have written on the subject. Persia, therefore, has suffered more from its writers than from its enemies.

As this point is very cleverly dealt with by your said correspondent I do not desire to lengthen it but quote a passage from O. Browning's "General History of the Word" which I hope will be sufficient to eliminate the false notions of Persian "Barbarism." It runs thus:—

"There is no doubt that Persia was a mighty and well-governed empire. . . . . The sovereign was undoubtedly the king of the kings, and it was the maxim of the dynasty, as taught by Ahura Mazda, to practice right and punish wrong. . . . . The first duty of a Persian was to love his king. Every capable man obeyed his king's summons to arms,—the rich man on horseback, the poor man on foot. The young Persian nobles were educated at the Court not only in manly exercises but in the arts of Government. The duty placed before them was to do right and to speak the truth. . . . The Persians were a people healthy, strong and beautiful, religious brave and loyal, generous and *merciful in war* in contrast to the brutal Semites. They had a special horror for debts and *lies*."

Such were the attributes of the "barbarian" Persians whose civilization had no little hand in the making of the old world and whose system of government was followed by no less great a man as Chandragupta, but whose only fault was that they were the rivals to the cultured Greeks.

Are such the attributes of the present Prussians?—Yours, etc.,

ZOROASTRIAN.

Bombay, March 10th.

MILK SUPPLY OF BENGAL.

EXPERIMENT UNDERTAKEN FOR IMPROVEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 10.

An interesting experiment directed to evolving a system by which the milk supply of Bengal may be improved has been undertaken by the Agricultural Department on the Rungpore dairy farm. About 150 cows have been brought together and it is hoped to improve the breed by devoting attention to their feeding. The experiment will be watched with especial interest in Calcutta in view of the recent severe comment passed on the impurity of the milk supply by the Calcutta Trades Association.

NIMEJ MURDER CASE

APPEAL AGAINST SENTENCE REJECTED BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 10.

In connection with the Nimej temple murder case orders of the Government of India declining to interfere with the sentence of death passed upon Moti Chand have now been communicated to the Government of Bihar and Orissa. The execution will take place in due course.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AGENDA OF BUSINESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 10.

A meeting of the Madras Legislative Council will be held on Saturday when the Hon. Sir Harold Stuart will present the revised financial statement for 1915-16. Notice has been given of a number of resolutions. The Hon. Mr. P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer will introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AGENDA FOR SATURDAY'S MEETING.

The following is the list of business, as corrected upto-date, to be brought forward at a meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay to be held in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, on Saturday, the 13th at 12 noon.

Motion by the Hon. Rao Bahadur S. K. Rodda:—

"That this Council desires to place on record its sense of deep sorrow at the untimely death of the Honourable Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E., and its profound appreciation of his services on the Legislative Councils of the Governor of Bombay and of the Governor General."

Questions asked by Hon. Members and answers thereto:—

Presentation of the revised financial statement of the Government of Bombay for the year 1915-16.

BILLS.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the formal recognition of Heirs, Executors and Administrators and the appointment of Administrators of property by the Courts in the Bombay Presidency—Motion for withdrawal of the Bill.

Notice of motion by the Hon. Mr. P. D. Pattani, C.I.E.,—

"That leave may be granted for the withdrawal of the Bombay Certificate of Heirship Bill, No. III of 1910."

A Bill to authorize the levy of dues on vessels for the provisions of lights on the coast of the Province of Sind—Second Reading.

A Bill to decentralize and otherwise to facilitate the administration of certain enactments in force in the Presidency of Bombay—Second Reading.

A Bill to amend the Bombay Protection of Pilgrims Act, 1887—First Reading.

RESOLUTIONS.

By the Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham—

"That all private carriages in Bombay be numbered, and their drivers licensed."

By the Hon. Mr. V. F. Patel, Bar.-at-Law—

This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council to consider the desirability of—

(*a*) putting the Official Assignee, Bombay, on a suitable fixed salary and crediting to Government the fees at present charged by him; and.

(*b*) creating the office of Official Receiver on a suitable fixed salary, such officer to be thenceforth the official receiver-in-suits and the official liquidator of joint stock companies instead of the Official Assignee as at present.

ELECTION.

To fill the place of the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, C.I.E., deceased, election of one member by the non-official Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay as their representative in the Governor General's Legislative Council under Regulation II of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General.

Rai Jyot Kumar Mukerjee Bahadur of Utterparh (near Calcutta) has made a donation of thirty thousand rupees towards the cost of the construction of new nurses' quarters at the Howrah General Hospital. The premises were opened yesterday by Lady Carmichael.

BOMBAY GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Girls' Friendly Society was held yesterday at Bishop's House, Malabar Hill, Bombay, Dr. [illegible] Palmer, the Bishop of Bombay, presiding. There was a large company present, to whom Mrs. Palmer, President of the Society, was "At Home."

After the prayers had been said, the Diocesan Secretary's (Miss A. Robb's) report was read.

Mrs. S. Marsh then read the report of the G. F. S. Lodge and S. Christopher's Nursery Training School, And Mrs. F. Barnard, Honorary Treasurer, read the statement of accounts.

Mr. T. A. Savage, addressing the assembly, said there was no doubt that there was a strong and urgent necessity of such an Association, and those, who were working for it, felt that there was a very large field of work indeed. He was sure that if those present saw the work that the Society was doing they and the public of Bombay generally would be very glad to help them in the work. He saw a feeling of a little discouragement that their work had not borne quite the fruits that they had expected, but he asked them to remember that there was a great deal to be thankful for also. Mr. Savage further said that in the first place they wanted more money to extend their work. There was much to be done for the education of little girls. In the second place they must have the sympathy and support of the public at large. It would be a good thing if they had a pleasantly situated restaurant in the Fort for shop, telephone, telegraph and other girls who came from Byculla, Parel and Mazagon. There was a great necessity of a decent restaurant where the girls could have tea and refreshments at a moderate charge and where they could pass a pleasant half hour. Their second need was of cubicules. He concluded by asking them to help the Society with funds and in other ways.

THE BISHOP'S REMARKS.

Dr. Palmer said he was glad to see so many friends and supporters present there. The object of the Society was to try to do something for those for whom nobody else did anything. The Y. W. C. A. was a splendid organization, with magnificent rooms and magnificent enthusiasm, but there were girls of still poorer classes who were neglected in this city and whom this Society was trying to help. He agreed with Mr. Savage that they required more funds to extend their work. They wanted to expand and for that purpose they hoped to take additional space from the Byculla Education Society. He emphasised that the work of the Society was still experimental and it would continue to be so for sometime. They ought not to be discouraged because the results were not so satisfactory as they had expected. And it was yet too early to judge of the results. He welcomed Mr. Savage's idea of having a restaurant for girls in Bombay, a city which did not possess decent places where girls could go for refreshments as in London.

Referring to the diverse character of the work in Bombay and London, he said he did not think people in the Central Office in London realised the conditions prevailing in India. They should never feel disappointed. Their work was, as he had said, experimental and if they took it up in a spirit of adventure they should not mind if they temporarily failed because sometime they were sure to strike up something really good. He appealed for more funds and for cubicles, for it would be a disaster if the Home had to be closed for want of funds. He asked what was the inspiration with which they could go to this work. Superficially and primarily it was compassion and pity for people who had had very little chance in life and who would have none if the Society did not help them. But this motive would not carry them to the end and the motto of their work should be in the spirit of the saying of their Lord who said they would be really receiving Him if they received poor children in His name.

Mrs. Palmer said she had one little cheering message to give, namely that since December there had been an addition in the number of girls in the Home. There were five girls at present and the sixth would be coming in at the end of this month. She asked those present to keep a careful list of the Associate members so that they might be able to be in touch with the girls.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

CAPTURE OF ENEMY TRADE.

EXHIBITION OPENED AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 10.

The exhibition which has been displaying samples of goods of German and Austro-Hungarian manufacture with corresponding articles of Indian make, opened yesterday at the University Hall under the superintendence of Messrs. Percival, Rice and Badenoch and has been attracting a considerable number of people.

PATHURIAGHATA TRAGEDY.

VERDICT BY CORONER'S JURY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 10.

Yesterday the Coroner concluded the inquest on Nerode Prosad Haldar who was shot dead in a house in Pathuriaghata on the 24th February. After recording evidence that he had been shot by Jatindra Mukerjee, the jury returned a verdict of death due to gun-shot wound caused by some unknown person.

ChitraShala

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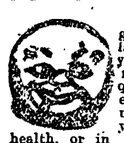

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WOUNDED INDIANS AT BRIGHTON.

IMPRESSIONS OF A VISITOR.

MEN TALK CHEERFULLY ABOUT PRIVATIONS OF TRENCHES.

The "Manchester Guardian" publishes the following interesting communication from a recent visitor to the convalescent Indian soldiers at Brighton.

It is a sensation to be remembered when one turns from the strange darkness of Brighton into the stranger lights and shadows in the Pavilion. What a shock it would be for the Prince Regent if he could visit to-day the extravagant saloons where once he lorded it as "the fat Adonis"! His Georgian dream of the East has become a thing with a purpose in the world at last as a hospital for five hundred wounded Indians. The Indian soldiers are the first people in a hundred years who have felt at home in the Pavilion. Whoever thought of using the place in this way—according to report it was the King—had real inspiration.

To-day, under the guidance of an Indian orderly, I visited it at the hour of the evening meal. A savoursome smell of foreign foods filled the domed room where the Regency banquets were held. There was a murmur of unknown tongues, and a hundred dark faces were turned towards me in silent interest. On the board that serves for a table on the bed each wounded man had his meal of chapattien and polaw, with a big mug of milk. Most wore their khaki turbans, oddly contrasting with the coarse blue hospital jacket. Some who were lying quite still brought up the hand in salute. They were men of many races—splendid, impassive Sikhs, their glossy beards tightly incurled. Mongolian-looking Gurkas, wild Pathans, tall Afridis with faces almost as white as an Englishman's. A Mahometan had got out of his bed, and kneeling on a strip of white cloth was offering his prayer, his hands raised in the form of a cup. There was little more light than in the street—just enough to bring out the weirdness of it all. The huge luste chandeliers were unlit, and you could just distinguish above the beds the absurd Eastern decorations in black and gilt on the walls. Behind a bed where a man lay very still rose fantastically the gilded pipes of an organ.

SUFFERING, BUT CHEERFULNESS.

Apart from the doctors and a few nurses, it is a purely Indian community. All the races and castes fraternise here. The place was full of suffering, but there was extraordinary cheerfulness. In one corner was a circle listening to a man who was intoning a sort of chant or song. There is hardly a word of English in the Pavilion. My guide—he was a law student when war came, and like hundreds of Indian students in England threw up his course to serve his countrymen interpreted for me, but the Indians could hardly be got to talk of their life in France. Not one could tell you the name of the place where he was hit; all places were alike, and all cold and muddy. There were a lot of fields, and you had to cross them and get into a deep hole half-full of water and stay there till the word came to charge. "And then," said one, "we went crawling on, but a searchlight found us and few of us got back again." Asked if he ever saw a German, this man replied with a childlike smile, "I shot two." I heard stories of the confusion which followed sometimes after all the white officers in the trench had fallen, and there was no one to tell them what to do.

In beds side by side were two Gurkha boys. They ran away from their village on the hills to enlist together, and the same shrapnel shell mutilated them in the same trench. A Sepoy with a friendly grin pulled up his trouser to show the dark spot on the brown calf where the German bullet went through. He is going back in a day or so.

GOING BACK.

Indians are going back from this one hospital (there are three hospitals in Brighton) at the rate of about 50 a day. As fast as they go the Red Cross ambulances fill their beds. Do they want to go back? To quote a returned English soldier I met the other day in the Strand, "No one *wants* to go back; those who say they do are swanking. But we're *ready* to go back—that's another thing." The wounded Indians are ready too. "When it comes to hand-to-hand fighting," said one who knows all about them, "the Germans are in a blue funk of these men, but you cannot expect Indians to learn all about the murderous modern artillery in a day." It is a significant fact that there has been hardly a case of shock or nervous exhaustion among the Indians.

IN THE KITCHENS.

I was welcomed into the spotless kitchens, where chapattics were being cooked on flat stoves, and the fragrant stews and curries prepared. One kitchen was labelled "Meat-eating Hindus." The dietary is excellent and varied. Here it is:—

7-30.—Tea with "halwa," a preparation of flour with butter, dried fruit and sugar or puffed rice, or shredded wheat and dried fruits.

12.—Rice of chapatties, dhal (pulse), vegetable curry.

Afternoon.—Fruit and milk.

5.—Chapatties, meat or vegetable curry, khier (rice cooked with milk), sago, eggs.

With this list to choose from the Indians do well. The wounded men talk cheerfully about the privations of the trenches. One said he went for six days on a couple of army biscuits a day. It was too dangerous to cook their special foods in the trenches and communication was difficult. The Indian is a more difficult person to cater for than the white soldier with his field rations. The kitchens were blazing with light, and the cooks were the cheeriest fellows alive. The cleanliness of all the preparations was delightful.

After the kitchens the rich gloom of the great saloons, full of healing men, seemed more fantastically unreal than ever. As I left the orderlies were arguing with a young Gurkha who thought it high time he got up and had a walk round the town.

AN INDIAN ENTERTAINMENT.

Everything possible is done for the welfare of the wounded Indians, but as they become convalescent they feel the dulness and monotony of life. Brighton is not amusing just now, even for the English. This afternoon in the theatre on the pier there was a real Indian entertainment given by the Union of East and West, and attended by some hundreds of wounded men. This is the first time that an attempt has been made to give native diversion to the Indians here, and the show will be repeated for the Indian soldiers at Bournemouth and elsewhere.

This afternoon the men marched to the theatre through a lashing gale to find in the cosy theatre some of the warmth and colour of their own kind of imagination. At the opening a prayer in Sanscrit was intoned by a pundit dressed in a crimson robe. Hindustani musicians played wonderful instruments such as we English only know from pictures, and an English girl gave what Indians said was a first-rate imitation of the Indian or Persian dancing girl, with tinkling anklets and swaying movements. Even the stolid Gurkhas chuckeld underneath their broad hats at this. Indian actors gave a performance of "Savitri"—the play based on the story of wifely devotion in the "Mahabharata." The exaltation of sacrifice in the play was connected in the English listeners' minds with the sacrifice the Indians are making for the ideal of loyalty.

PATRIOTISM IN PRISON.

CONVICTS' WORK FOR NAVY AND ARMY.

Patriotism in prison sounds a paradox, says "The Times," but that it is to be found there, in no small degree, is testified from many quarters and is recorded officially in many reports which have been received at the Home Office.

Far away from the rush and bustle of life, with little or no knowledge of what is happening in the outside world, the criminal, paying the penalty for his crime, might be thought to be the one person in the world not affected by the horrors and excitements of war or by the call to the nation to face the crisis with a spirit of heroism. He has his bodily wants attended to, his regular routine to perform, and anybody who is acquainted with prison life knows that in the vast majority of cases the chief complaint of the authorities is of the deliberate idleness of prisoners. But since the beginning of August all that has been changed. The prisoners are keenly interested in the war and are allowed to hear once a week, usually from the chaplain after morning service on Sunday, some account of what is being done by the Navy and Army in which many of them have relations fighting for their country.

The work in our prisons is almost entirely confined to the manufacture of article for Government Departments. The labour conditions, and the opposition which would inevitably arise, make it impossible to engage upon work which competes with the occupation of the working classes outside. Since the war began the work of the prisoners has been devoted very largely to the manufacture of articles required for the Navy and the Army and here the patriotism of the convicts has found an outlet. Idleness has almost completely disappeared. The men and women in the prisons have worked harder than they have ever done before and they have done so with the greatest goodwill. The ouput during the normal hours of labour has increased enormously, and the convicts in some of the prisons have even volunteered to work overtime. They have been engaged upon all kinds of easy work, making coal-sacks for the Navy, kit bags for the Army, and various other articles of the kind, and they have done it willingly and well.

The pathos of it has appealed to Government officials, who are not really so hard-hearted as many people are inclined to believe. Mr. G. Morgan, the Controller of the Post Office Stores Department, has stated that—"The work of providing a sufficiency of suitable receptacles this year for the parcels and mails for our gallant solders in the Expeditionary Force has led to the purchase of a large number of special bags, many thousands of which had to be produced at short notice. It is here that the value of organized prison labour is illustrated. But for the fact that the Home Office had an abundant reserve of prisoners to make these bags, their supply at the time they were required would have presented a very ugly problem, and there is surely pathos in the fact that the unfortunate fellows for whom this employment had to be found worked with undisguised enthusiasm when informed of the destined object of their labour."

The daily average number of persons in the prisons is about 35,000, and it is hoped that the improvement which has been shown with regard to work will help them when they are discharged.

There are signs of growing dissatisfaction among the Jews of Germany, who claim that they have been unfairly treated in connection with the war. Notwithstanding the disabilities under which they suffer in the Kaiser's dominions, such as exclusion from Commission in the Army and Navy, exclusion from any position of importance in the Civil Service, and a partial social boycott, German Jews rallied to the flag and have given a good account of themselves both in the Western and Eastern campaigns. Now the Jews of Germany are beginning to complain that, in spite of their services to the Fatherland, they are still treated as outcasts and inferiors.

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STORY OF A BRITISH PLOT.

AN AMAZING LIE.

SIR E CASEMENT'S NARRATIVE.

(Later than the Mail)

What may be unhesitatingly described as the most amazing lie of the war stands to the discredit of Sir Roger Casement, ex-British Consul at Rio de Janeiro, and fomenter of rebellion in Ireland, says the "Daily Mail."

Sir Roger went to Berlin to treat with the Foreign Office concerning plans for the "liberation" of Ireland, and the wild statements he has made from time to time have caused some of his friends to say that his mind has become unhinged. Recently his pension of £400 a year from the British Government was stopped pending an inquiry into his actions.

It is possible that this may have further taxed his overwrought brain. Anyhow, he provides the world with a sensational and impossible story of a plot on the part of Mr. Findlay, British Minister at Christiania, to capture him, or have him assassinated. In the amazing document he has given to the Press, Sir Roger declares that Mr. Findlay promised his (Sir Roger's) manservant £5,000 if he could knock his master on the head.

BERLIN ANNOUNCEMENT.

The text of the official German announcement is as follows:—

BERLIN, Saturday.

Sir Roger Casement, the Irish leader and former British Consul-General in Rio de Janeiro and the exposer of the Putumayo atrocities, published and communicated to-day to several newspaper men an open letter to Sir Edward Grey, alleging documentary evidence to substantiate the sensational charges he makes against the British Government of a criminal conspiracy to have him captured or murdered.

He charges the British Minister in Norway, Findlay, of criminally conspiring with Casement's manservant, Adler Christensen, a Norwegian, to kill Casement, for which act Christensen would receive £5,000, or perhaps £10,000. To substantiate his statement he shows a photographic copy of what purports to be a letter written on British Legation paper in the Christiania Minister's own handwriting.

The text of the letter runs:—

On behalf of the British Government I promise that, if through information given by Adler Christensen, Sir Roger Casement be captured, either with or without companions, the said Adler Christensen is to receive from the British Government the sum of £5,000, to be paid as he may desire. Adler Christensen is also to enjoy personal immunity and to be given a passage to the United States should he desire it.—M. De C. Findlay, H.B.M. Minister.

Casement says he has asked the Norwegian Government's promise of protection, and will then go to Christiania immediately to lay before the Government proofs of Findlay's conspiracy with a Norwegian subject on Norwegian soil.

Christensen personally declares that Findlay told him to lure Casement to a point on the coast where a British ship could run in to get him, or, better still, to knock him on the head. Christensen shows what he declares to be the key to a back door of the Christiania Legation which the Minister gave him in order that he could slip in and out unobserved during negotiations, which began in October, when Casement arrived at Christiania from America. The letter has been submitted to the American Ambassadors and Ministers of other neutral States for their Governments. A copy has also been sent direct to Mr. Bryan.

ITALY AND THE ALLIES.

GENERAL GARIBALDI'S CORPS OF 30,000.

(Later than the Mail.)

General Ricciotti Garibaldi aroused the greatest enthusiasm among his fellow-countrymen in London on February 14, by a warlike speech delivered at a meeting called by various Italian organisations in his honour.

Standing beneath the Italian flag and accompanied by veteran Garibaldians, wearing red, white, and blue sashes, says the "Daily Mail," he addressed a gathering composed almost entirely of men trained as soldiers and still of military age, who cheered vigorously when he declared that Italy must come into the war on the side of the Allies, and expressed the hope that before long the Italian Army would be marching through Austria.

The war is only beginning, General Garibaldi said. He was visiting France and England in order to establish an understanding as to future action and to obtain assistance from the public and the Governments of the two countries to enable him to form a corps of 30,000 Garibaldians.

A supreme effort on the part of the Allies and of Italy was required if the war was to terminate within a few months. He believed that Italy should and would take part in the war. Italy was prepared for war, and he thought she would very soon join the Allies. Italy and England were very close friends, and but for England there would never have been unity in Italy. there would never have been unity in Italy.

Mr. E. L. Manley, Assistant Engineer, Sara-Sirajgunj Railway Construction, is transferred to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

Mr. S. D. Ker, Assistant Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, is transferred to Sara-Sirajgunj Railway Construction.

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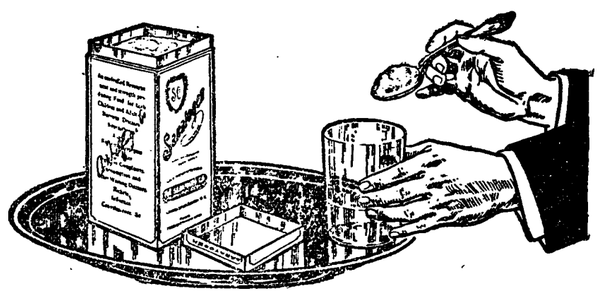

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THE INDIANS IN MONTREUIL.

CONTRASTS OF EAST AND WEST.

There must be something homely and familiar to an Indian in entering an ancient walled city by a gate, writes "An Anglo-Indian" in "The Times." Among the convoy that swung through the archway into Montreuil in the dusk there must have been Rajputs thinking of Chitore Dogras of Haripur, Jammu of Kangra, and Pathans of Peshawar. The old town lies as snugly in its ramparts as any city in the East.

The morning, clear, fresh and sunny after a slight frost with a pleasant nip in the air, recalls a February morning in the Punjab. That thin white distant shaft, the Phare of Etaples, fainly distinguishable in the haze, might well be a minaret. One looks down, from the ramparts over wide horizons unbroken by enclosures, and is reminded of the sweeping country about Campbellpur; only the undulations are smoother and there are no *nullahs* or rocks. North of the Indus in the patches that can be cultivated the young green of the wheat will be showing, with here and there a mustard field firing over the brown soil like a bright yellow scarf. Here in Europe everything is soft; there hard both to the touch and the eye. This thick matted turf contrasted with those niggard blades of grass is the measure of the difference, and as spring approaches the measure increases. The Anglo-Indian returned to the West loves to thrust his stick into the turf of a lawn and feel the soft resistance of fibre and root. There the ferrule strikes rock or grit or some equally ungrateful soil to which stalks cling like alien parasites.

In the Church of Saint Saulve I found an *autel de Noel* which had been left over Candlemas. The dark green walls of the grotto resembled lichened rock; the straw was spotlessly clean, like bright-coloured butter; the Sacred Babe was white as an egg; the ass and the cow had that perfect air of gentle inquisitiveness which is required. The whole *tableau* was inspired with the spirit of Noel, and I could not help thinking of those hard, bright *taziahs* which the Moslems carry through the *bazar* in the *Mohorrum*, and seeing in the contrast a reflection of the religious sentiment which is born of the hardness or the kindness of earth.

The high twigs of the poplars in the valley of the Canche have already a yellowish tinge; leaf buds are showing on the ashes under the ramparts; soon the Indians will be feeling in their bones the unfamiliar sense of spring. In the hospital I found that they had come out like lizards into the sun, and were sitting peacefully on the benches in the barrack square. The more convalescent were in khaki, others in their blue dressing gowns. A bugle blew for drill, and they formed companies. It was odd to see a group of bandaged warriors in caps and hoods and dressing gowns of every conceivable colour—gifts to the wounded—stand to attention and form fours. Three smart Indian officers of a Gurkha regiment, detached from this motley herd, were taking an aristocratic constitutional, cane in hand, round the yard. Another group in a shed were strapping up their kit; they were off to the front again, passed medically fit.

A GAME OF FOOTBALL.

After drill the fittest joined a group of English ambulance men in a desultory game of football. A high kick lodged the ball at the top of one of those lime trees cut and trained candelabra-wise after the manner of Picardy, and I wondered who would "shin up" and get it down. A Pathan and a Gurkha tried to shake the trunk and then stood back and gazed at the ball in a resigned way as if hope would do it. Tree climbing does not come into the Indian's drill unless he is of the arboreal caste who extract toddy from the palm. It was a "Tommy" whose resource served the situation. He "shinned up" the trunk with an easy grip which would have defeated a flag staff or a telegraph pole.

One cannot help moralizing when one sees the English and the Indians in Montreuil and finds the shutters of the old town scribled over by French schoolboys with *vivats* for them both—"hourah for Indian," "hourah for English." One remembers how in the 14th century the people of the countryside by reason of the English *se nourrissaient de betes immondes* and one wonders how many English Sovereigns have knelt in prayer in the church of St. Saulve and when last an English soldier set foot in these cobbled streets on duty for his King. The local historians told me that the funeral car of King Henry V. passed through Montreuil with great pomp drawn by four horses and accompanied by princes of the blood-royal, halting before the church of Notre Dame, where the King was given absolution.

CONVALESCENTS SHOPPING.

In the afternoon a squad of convalescents went sight-seeing personally conducted by a N.C.O. It was market day, and they mixed oddly with the drab-suited peasants in the Place. Neither Indian nor peasant seemed particularly interested in the other. One notices a certain phlegm in Picardy after Orleans and Marseilles. The tented stalls must have reminded them of the awnings in the *bazars*. They bought oranges and pipes and walnuts and were given honest change. They stared at the pink and white pigs in the pig market and up at the Virgin in the niche beneath the window of my hotel.

It was in this old hostelry, with its double gallery of undulating passages looking out over the vine-roofed courtyard that Laurence Sterne stayed 150 years ago. It was here that he engaged the immortal La Fleur. Outside in the street he doled out his last sous to the beggars. A league down the road his valet was thrown by the *bidet* which would not pass the dead ass. It was at Nampont 12 kilometres from here that he met the owner of the beast mourning that he could no longer share his crust with the creature he loved. "Shame on the world," moralized Sterne. "Did we love each other as that poor soul but loved his ass—t'would be something." And this classic embodiment of all tender and sensible virtues was a German. There is a text for further moralizing in that. What large draughts "the poor Indian" would have drawn from the fount of his pity it is not easy to conceive.

Montreuil can have changed very little since Sterne passed through. The elms on the ramparts may have grown a little taller, the beautiful old church of Saint Saulve a little greyer, the roofs and mansardes a little browner or yellower, but the compactness of the little town within its ramparts has left no room for new streets or buildings, and it has been spared the garish thoroughfares—the Rue de la Republique and the like—which deform so many of the beautiful old cities of France.

BRIDE'S DEATH IN A BATH.

A TALE OF TWO MARRIAGES.

At Bow-street Police Court, before Mr. Hopkins, George Smith, 43, "independent," of Richmond-road, Shepherd's Bush, was charged on February 2, with causing to be inserted in a marriage register a false entry relating to a marriage between himself, as John Lloyd, and Margaret Elizabeth Lofty, at the registry office, Bath, on December 17 last. Mr. William Lewis represented the Director of Public Prosecutions; Mr. W. P Davies defended. Only evidence of arrest was given.

Divisional Detective-inspector Neil said that on Monday afternoon he saw the prisoner in Uxbridge road and asked him if his name was John Lloyd. He replied that it was and the witness then said to him, "You were married to Margaret Elizabeth Lofty at Bath on December 17 last and she was found dead by you in a bath at 14, Bismarck-road, Highgate, on the following evening, December 18." The prisoner replied, "Yes, that is quite right." On being informed further that it was alleged he was identical with George Smith, whose wife, to whom he had been married a few weeks, was found dead in a bath in similar circumstances, at Blackpool, on December 13, 1913, he remarked, "Smith? I am not Smith. I don't know what you are talking about."

The prisoner, interrupting, said "You are telling lies. I said 'Quite right.'"

The witness, continuing, said he told the prisoner if he was identified he would be charged with causing a forged entry in a marriage register at Bath in respect of his last marriage, and in reply he said, "In that case, I may as well say my proper name is George Smith and my wife died at Blackpool, but what about that? The entry in the register is not correct, but that is the only charge you can put against me." The witness informed him that the question of further charges was a matter for further inquiry and the prisoner then said, "Well, I must admit that the two deaths form a phenomenal coincidence, but that is my hard luck."

At Kentish Town Police Station the prisoner was identified by the father of the deceased woman, Mrs. Smith. While he was hesitating as to the identity the prisoner stepped forward from the line of other men and said, "I am Smith. He knows me. What is the good of fooling about?" The prisoner was also identified, with some hesitancy, by the sister of the first wife. When formally charged he said "Yes, all right This is the only charge you can put against me and that is what I am guilty of. My wife (referring to his second wife) knew all about my first marriage, and she suggested I should make a fresh start and that I should say nothing about my former wife. I had told her how she died. It was against my interests to give the name of Lloyd, as I have an annuity of £2 a week in the name of Smith from the North British Mercantile Insurance Company." He had in his possession banknotes and cash to the amount of £42. The witness added that in the marriage register the prisoner described himself as a land agent. He gave an address at Richmond-road, Shepherd's Bush, and the witness subsequently found that he had taken a room on January 1, the day on which the inquest on his wife concluded.

Mr. Davies reserved his cross-examination. The Magistrate granted a remand, refusing an application for bail.

DEATH OF LORD GWYDYR.

ANOTHER BRITISH PEERAGE EXTINCT.

Willoughby Merrik Campbell Burrell, fifth and last Baron Gwydyr, died in London on Feb. 13 after a lingering illness. With his death the title becomes extinct.

Lord Gwydyr was born in 1841 and was the only son of the late well-known Peer, who had lived under five monarchs, and died in 1910 at the age of ninety-nine.

Educated at Eton, Lord Gwydyr was very fond of sport, and especially of golf and shooting, but towards the end of his days spent most of his time at Stoke Park, the beautiful home of the family near Ipswich, which was full of interesting relics, among which was the famous woolsack from the old House of Lords used by Lord Eldon and other Chancellors of England, and also much valuable silver, some of which came under the hammer at Christie's a few years ago.

He was formerly in the Rifle Brigade, but retired with the rank of captain. He was married twice, his first wife being the daughter of Sir John Banks, K.C.B. He had three children, two sons, both of whom died, and one daughter—Lady Henniker Heaton.

Scores of letters are published in the New York Press denouncing President Wilson's action in sending birthday greetings to the Kaiser. The writer of one of the most strongly worded, appearing in the "New York Times," says that the President's action "has grievously offended millions of Americans, whose feelings for the butcher of Belgium are those of aversion and contempt."

THE REAL JOFFRE.

NEW SIDE-LIGHTS ON HIS CHARACTER.

It has been left to a handwriting expert to discover the sensibility of Joffre, writes the Paris correspondent of "The Times." His sternness, like his calmness, is a pose, a mask which he has adopted. This much I learn from a person who has exceptional opportunities of judging. Since the "personal factor" plays so large a role in war, I have thought it useful to set down some unpublished facts concerning the Commander-in-Chief. His self-control, the armour that he has forged for himself, does not prevent him from feeling acutely each time he has to inflict acts of discipline upon others. Thus, when he cashiered five generals after the Southern Manœuvres of 1913, he suffered as severely, perhaps, as the victims. But he steeled himself to perform what he considered to be his duty—in the name of France.

His whole duty, as soldier and organizer of victory, is his religion; France is his second mother. He has no formal cult beyond that of country, no higher pleasure than to "faire du bien." It explains his character; a deep faith in "la patrie," coupled with a natural benevolence. It explains his tenacity in his present post. "Il faut tenir bon," his letters are fully of such expressions—it explains his popularity with the French soldier.

STRICT MODERATION.

Joffre's calmness then, in the most dreadful hours of conflict, is the result of will. He is the master of his fate, the captain of his soul, in the true Henley sense. He trains his mind, like his body, by constant exercise, by setting it tasks. The only way he can support the immensity of his work is by an iron rule never to commit excesses. His strict moderation has enabled him to keep his health even in the heats of Africa and Madagascar, and to escape unscathed from 17 years of colonial service. Scarcely smoking or employing strong drink, he avoids social functions which entail late hours. He leaves his rare dinner parties early in the evening that he may be fresh for the morrow. His day at the Ministry of War, in peace times, was prefaced by a gallop in the Bois, but this exercise was supplemented by a walk from his bureau to his house at Auteuil—a good three miles.

He comes from farmer stock; hence his health. His father was a landowner whose fruitful vines, under the careful management of Mme. Joffre *mere*, brought a small fortune of £6.000 to each of the 11 children—no mean attainment in those times. The freat captain inherits his order and method from his mother, who was a careful manager even amongst the careful managers of the South. For her he had a great affection: with him, as with most Frenchmen and all Southerners, the family tie is strong,

A SPOILED HOLIDAY.

Tradition and continuity are as much considered as if the chateau which he now inhabits were the Vatican and he the Pope. Each of his officers is well tried in his personal service, each has been with him at various time in his career. When war broke out. Joffre reassembled his old aides to form a harmonious whole. They know his "system" and methods of work, and could replace his in the unhappy event of disablement through illness or the various attempts made against him by the enemy. But Joffre is well guarded by this *corps d'elite*. A pleasant fiction credits his wife with following him to the field and watching over his food. But the strict fact is that Mme. Joffre never saw her husband during four-and-a-half months, and now rarely receives his visit when he descends upon Paris by motor car. Out of deference for the rule that the General has established for his subordinates, Mme. Joffre refrains from obtruding upon the master in his great rsponsibilities. The same feeling of delicacy prompted her at Bordeaux, where she stayed a month—the most trying in the operations—to hide her identity under her maidan name.

"MES SOLDATS."

The Generalissimo's ambition is eminenly peaceful. He dreams of the time (if he has time to dream) when there shall be no more war and he may settle down in the country with a large garden to give him quietude and air. His concern to-day is for his solders; he thinks perpetually of them His letters to intimates contain frequent allusions to "mes braves petits soldats," for whom he fears the wet, cold weather. He has an immense belief in the material at his command, the finest in the world, he thinks. His consideration and the confidence he inspires have earned for him the devotion of his troops.

Joffre is no orator and distrusts fine phrases. His conversation is usually limited to a few sentences, except with old and tried friends, with whom he will talk with a certain amount of freedom. But his real forte is his power for work, which is prodigious. When his fellow-generals appointed him Chief of Staff—Joffre reflects, I suspect, with some pleasure that it was no affair of Parliament—he passed three years of incessant work at his desk, and even absorbed his Sundays in this way. That France was at least partially prepared for the shock of the invasion is his reward. All his life, as Captain, Colonel, General, he has voluntarily tackled difficulties, and difficulties have met him halfway. He had scarcely time to hang his curtains—a fortnight only—as Colonel of Engineers at Versailles before he was hurried off to Duego Suez; at Amiens he was Corps Commander as well as holder of an important military inspection. So to-day, face to face with the greatest problem of all, he is evidently in his habitual atmosphere.

Rip van Winkle can only be found to-day upon the sea—in a sailing ship says a London contemporary. On the 6th January there were men who had never heard of the war! They were the officers and crew of the German sailing-ship "Viganelle," which left Nicaragua in June, and was captured in the Channel on Twelfth Night. When they left, the world was in a state of profound calm. They touched no port in their seven months' voyage; they caught no murmur of the wireless, having none; and they fell in with no cruiser, hostile or friendly. Which things show the suddenness with which the storm burst and the vast solitude of the silent sea.

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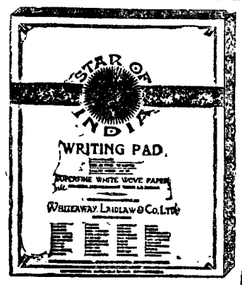

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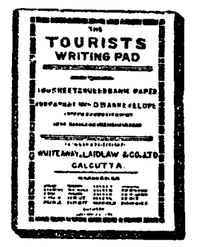

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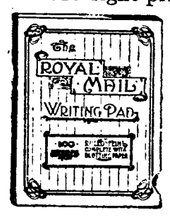

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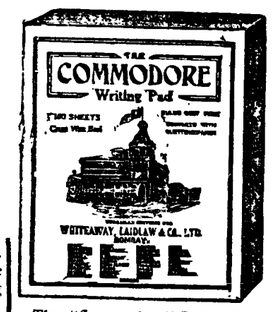

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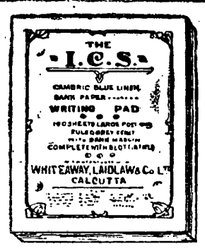

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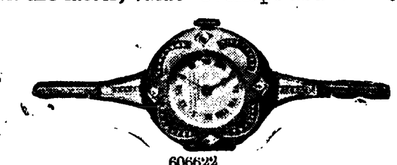

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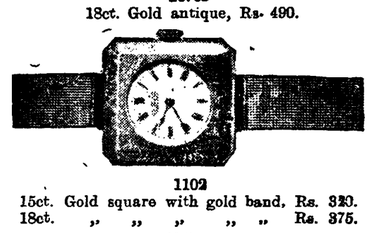

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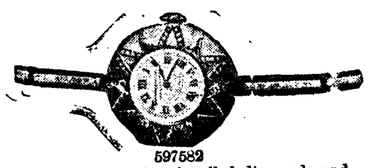

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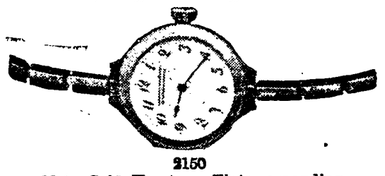

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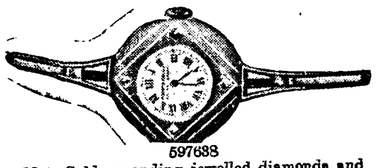

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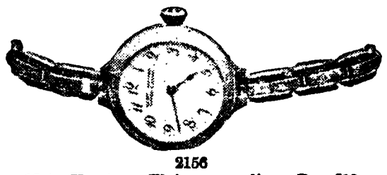

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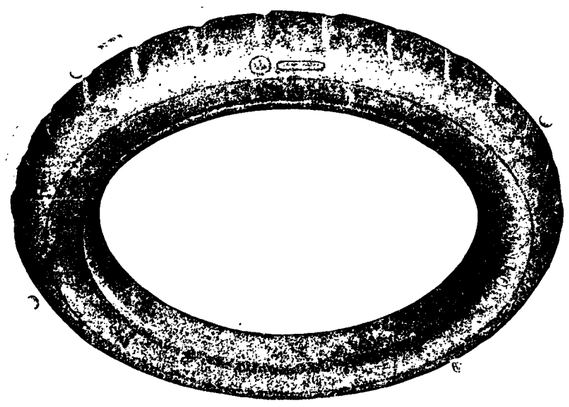

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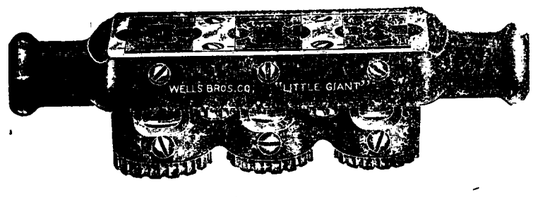

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